

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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HARD COAL BILLS RAISED 30 PER CENT BY USERS' DISDAIN

Present Shortage Expected to
"Float" Small Size That Is
Usually Refused

The following article is the third of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States, of which not only the public, but Government officials as well have been ignorant. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts herewith and later to be presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A century or a century and a half hence, hard coal for fuel probably will be exhausted. The amount at present being produced is limited; the ratio of production is declining in proportion to the increase in population; the area from which it comes is not capable of expansion.

The anthracite industry is one of the closest corporations known. Seventy-five per cent of the output is controlled by eight great corporations, who not only mine the coal but own the railroads on which it is hauled from the coal fields. These companies are:

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company (including Coxe Bros. & Co.), the Scranton Coal Company, the Hudson Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company (including Hillside Coal & Iron Company). Their combined production in 1919 was 73.4 per cent of the total.

The Susquehanna Collieries Company, until recently one of the railroad coal companies, is now grouped with the independents. Were it included, the 1919-tonnage of the railroad coal companies would constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total.

Area Comparatively Small

Except for small deposits of hard coal in Virginia, Arkansas and Colorado, all the anthracite in the country comes from the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The anthracite areas of that State cover 48 square miles, or about one-thousandth the area of the soft coal fields. The underground reserves of the region are 16,000,000,000 or 17,000,000,000 tons, sufficient at the present rate of depletion for not much more than a century. They are only 5-10 of 1 per cent as great as the reserves of soft coal.

While hard coal practically is limited to one state where its production is a monopoly, soft coal is mined in 30 states, and is found in 47 major fields. The enormous total underlain by soft coal is about four times the total area of the British Isles; its production and prices fluctuate violently from year to year and the industry as a whole is tremendously over-manned and over-equipped.

Yet to the man in the street, in the east anyway, coal means anthracite. There the public's views on coal are largely formed by the price of anthracite, and newspaper comment is interpreted in the light of domestic bins. To the soft coal price little heed is paid, and scant attention is given the industry as a whole. Yet—

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

BRAZIL HOLDS INAUGURATION

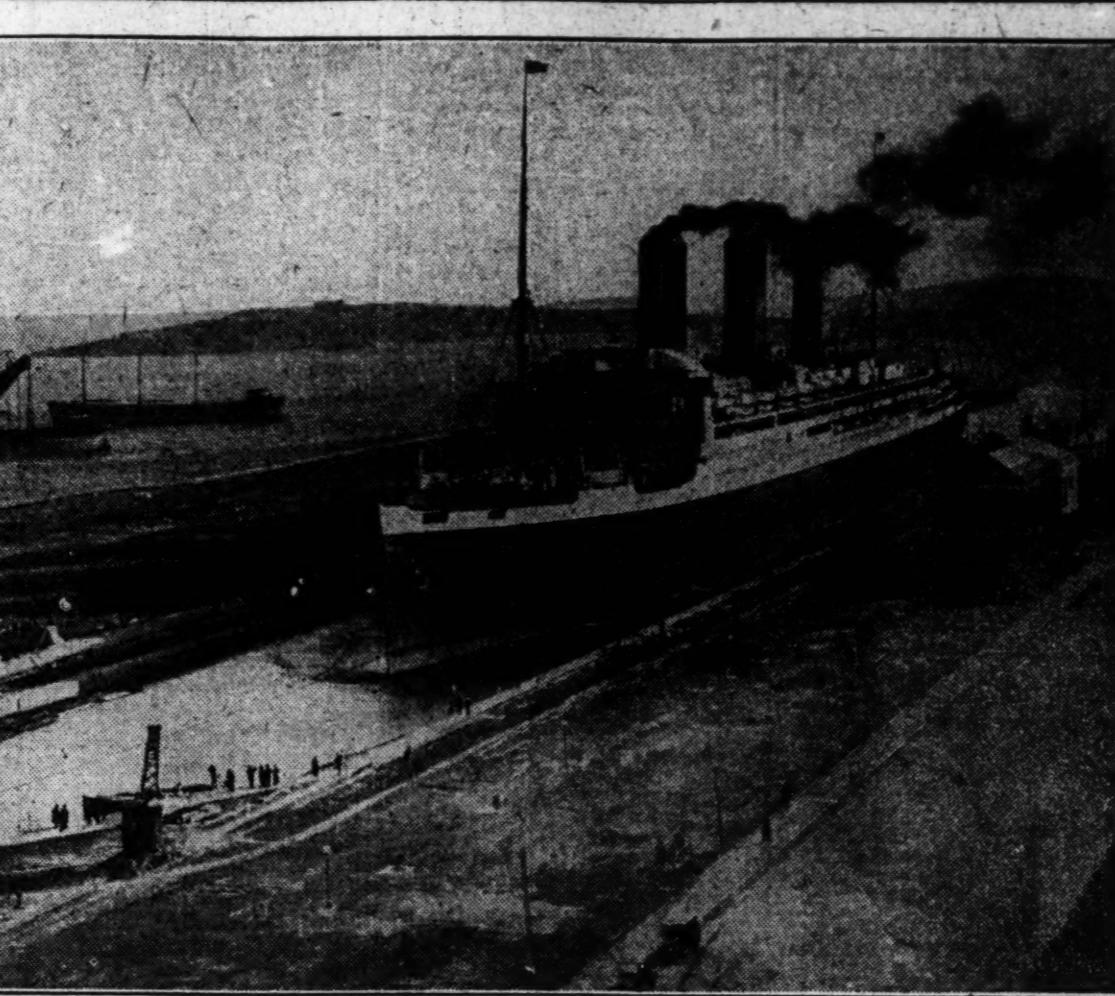
RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Arthur da Silva Bernardes was inaugurated President and Estacio Columba Vice-President of Brazil yesterday with the usual ceremonies. The United States, Argentina, and Uruguay were represented by battleships. The Nevada, which represented the United States, departed for home today.

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Speed was resumed and at 7:15 a.m. the vessel again slowed down in President's Roads to permit the tug Vesta to come alongside and put the guests aboard. At 7:30 a.m., the vessel passed Castle Island, a group of nearly 100 persons having assembled at that hour on the island to witness the arrival of the vessel, including motion-picture operators, to record the progress of the vessel up Boston Harbor.	
A stiff breeze made the job of slowing down and swinging around a difficult task. But with aid of 13 power-	



White Star Liner Majestic

By Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

World's Largest Steamship, Entering Dry Dock in Boston Harbor This Morning. The Dock Is 149 Feet Wide, Which Gives an Idea of the Size of Boat

BOSTON GREETS WORLD'S BIGGEST OCEAN GREYHOUND

Majestic Edged Into Huge Dry-dock on Flood Tide Watched by Big Throng

Majestic! What other name could so fittingly describe the picture as silhouetted against the hazy horizon of early dawn, like an apparition, the White Star Liner Majestic, the largest steamship in the world, made its stately way slowly through the North Channel of Broad Sound, at the entrance of Boston Harbor early today. It swung through President's Road, and then turned into the main ship channel past Deer Island Light, and came into the upper harbor with the flow of the tide.

The arrival of the vessel was carefully timed in order that the large craft might come abreast of Governors Island and swing toward the world's largest drydock, the naval dock at South Boston, on the top of the 10-foot, 7-inch tide. The Majestic, "made in Germany," and flying the British flag, came to Boston for the first time, because the United States naval drydock is the only one big enough to accommodate it.

Welcome to Harbor

A party of officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company and newspaper men, assembled at Lewis Wharf long before daylight, boarded the tug Vesta, and just after 6 o'clock started down the harbor to meet the liner. As the tug came abreast of Deer Island Light, in President's Roads, it hove to, awaiting the arrival of the Majestic.

The sun slowly ascended over the back of Lovell's Island, casting its brilliant rays over the forts in the outer harbor, accompanied by a haze through which the dim form of the huge liner was sighted at 6:55 a.m.

The vessel appeared more like a mirage, obviously far larger than any other vessel had ever looked that sought entrance to Boston Harbor.

An impression of the height of the vessel is gained by comparison with the tallest buildings in Boston, the United States Custom House. Were it possible to place them side by side, the masts of the Majestic would reach nearly to the eighteenth floor of the tower. The tower is 496 feet and a few inches above the sidewalk. The top of the masts of the Majestic are 246 feet above the keel.

The Majestic, leaving New York about 6:30 a.m. Wednesday morning, came around the outside route, reaching Boston Lightship about 3:30 a.m. today, and anchored until about 5:45 a.m. Pilot John H. Hall, senior of the Massachusetts Bay pilots, then took charge and just outside Boston Light slowed down to take aboard Capt. B. P. Kemp, a United States Navy Yard pilot from the naval tug Mohave and a party of about 20 expert electricians, draftsmen, etc., from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

First Use by Private Craft

The Majestic measures 956 feet in length, while the drydock is 1204 feet long. It is the first time that the dock has been used for a privately owned vessel, though it was planned and constructed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for this exact purpose.

The outbreak of the World War, some little time before completion of the dock caused the various transatlantic steamship companies having agreements with the Commonwealth to pay at least \$50,000 per annum apiece for use of the dock, notwithstanding the withdrawal of support from the owners of large ocean liners and in July, 1919, sold the dock to the United States Government for \$4,158,385.58.

An interesting comparison of the size of the Majestic, which also shows the progress of marine architecture

fuel tugs thefeat was accomplished successfully.

Chief Engineer Joseph Wolf and a staff of 70 engineers were all on duty in the engine room. The full crew of 1064 men and 28 women were also on board. Commodore Sir Bertram Hayes, commanding, and Commodore John B. Bulman, second captain, were on the bridge with the two pilots. At 7:35 a.m. the Majestic began to swing toward the South Boston dock at 8 a.m., engines were stopped as the vessel nosed over the entrance sill of the dock. Tugs handled the vessel after that. It was breasted up against the north side of the drydock, the better to enable it to enter. Men were thrown out and the tugs took advantage of the wind which carried the vessel toward the south side of the dock.

Caution in "Clearing" Dock
Inch by inch, so slowly that motion was hardly perceptible, the huge craft edged its way forward. It was 9:45 a.m. according to the official log of the Majestic, when the craft was finally in full position over the blocks. The caisson was then put in place and the pumps in operation.

The water slowly receded and at noon had dropped about six feet. It is possible to "clear" the dock in less than an hour, but as this is the largest job of its kind ever attempted in America and the weight the greatest that has ever rested on a dock cradle or this hemisphere, extreme caution was necessary. The top deck of the Majestic was about on a level with the top of the eight-story army base building.

The Majestic is now expected to be in dock until Monday or two days longer than at first anticipated. Fifty painters came from New York to spray 14 tons of copper paint on the hull, after about five tons of barnacles were scraped off. About 30 laborers came on the steamer to assist in cleaning and perform other duties. A party of 27 boiler makers also came here to watch the boilers, clean them thoroughly and make any necessary repairs.

Also on the Majestic were these officials who came to observe the docking: Commodore C. A. Bartlett of Liverpool, general marine superintendent of the White Star Line, who arrived in this city last week for this purpose; Commander F. J. Blake, superintendent engineer of the White Star Line at Southampton; J. Brackenbury, official observer of the British Board of Trade and a surveyor; Prof. Wesley Lambert, metallurgist, who is to study the propellers when they are exposed and removed and determine the amount of erosion for scientific purposes; Capt. Roger Williams, manager of the New York operating department of the International Mercantile Marine and former captain of the Presidential yacht Mayflower, and W. D. Wilson of Harland & Wolff, ship builders of Belfast, Ire., the firm that completed the Majestic when it was taken over from the German builders. This firm also designed the blocks, specially prepared from live oak for the purpose of supporting the Majestic while it is in drydock.

Previous records for the largest craft arriving at Boston were held by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, of 22,000 tons, and the Cunard liner Samaria of 20,000 tons. The Majestic is nearly 57,000 tons.

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TURKS TO RESPECT THEIR AGREEMENTS, SAYS ISMET PASHA

Nationalist Leader Anxious to Show That Ankara's Designs Are Entirely Pacific

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Gen. Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist delegation, has had an interview with Raymond Poincaré and now talks of going to London. He is also soon to see Franklin D. Roosevelt. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that M. Poincaré made known to Ismet Pasha that French opinion was painfully surprised at the news coming from Anatolia according to which the French government had been disregarded. The general promised to make representations. While declaring that Turkey must enjoy sovereign rights, these were not in contradiction with French influence. Nothing else appears to have been discussed.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found Ismet anxious to protest that Turkey's designs are entirely pacific, if incidents have arisen they must be attributed to the state of war, that Turkey will not violate the covenant or treaty which she voluntarily signed. The British memorandum which was transmitted to M. Poincaré is now understood not to contain stipulations respecting the use of force if necessary. This remains, however, the central question which Lord Curzon will treat personally with M. Poincaré on Saturday.

There is already considerable opposition to any engagement of this kind being entered into by France.

The Temps describes any understanding with regard to allied recourse to military measures, in case of Turkish transgression, as the beginning of discussions with the other powers.

On all other matters doubtless M. Poincaré can satisfy Lord Curzon, but on this exceedingly important matter it is difficult to see how France can bind herself. There is no large section which would tolerate steps which might possibly lead to actual fighting.

Lord Curzon, in his memorandum, appears to be conciliatory. Around the Straits there will be a disarmament zone, subject to inspection. Military service of an obligatory character should be forbidden in Anatolia. Christian minorities should be protected by the addition of European officers to the Turkish gendarmerie. The capitulations are greatly modified in the Curzon plan. Foreigners must submit to equal fiscal obligations. A mixed commission will study the system of special tribunals and debt administration will be maintained. The railroads are to be unified. These and other clauses are readily accepted by the French Premier, and Lord Curzon will now doubtless come to discuss the more delicate point of ultimate coercion in case of need.

Italy's Viewpoint Changes on Near East Situation

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 16.—Since Benito Mussolini took the direction of Italy's foreign policy there has been a great change in the Italian standpoint on the Near Eastern question. While the former Government withdrew the Italian contingents from the Straits and Constantinople, Signor Mussolini not only dispatched the cruisers Premonia and Archimede with 200 soldiers, but ordered the soldiers stationed at Rhodes Island to be kept

in readiness to proceed to Constantinople if necessary.

Signor Mussolini's prompt and unequivocal stand helped much in assuring from the beginning the sympathies of the Allies, especially of Great Britain, for the Fascist Government.

Nationalist Turkey

Strives for Prohibition

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Nationalist Turkey is striving to emulate the United States in regard to prohibition. Rear Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, has received a request from the Green Crescent, Turkey's National Anti-Alcoholic League, for copies of the American dry laws and an account of the measures taken for their enforcement.

"The United States has taken the leadership in this high moral cause," says the secretary's letter, "and we are anxious to follow. We are now giving free lectures to the workingmen and in the schools and are making good progress toward banishing the drink evil, but are seeking guidance and instruction from your excellent laws."

The Koran forbids the use of spirituous beverages. The Sultan is a total abstainer.

Kemalist Note Relieves Tension at Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Any immediate danger of a rupture between the Allies and the Kemalist authorities seems to have been dissipated by the receipt by the allied High Commissioners of a note from the Ankara Government declaring that the terms of the Mudania armistice compact will be respected by the Nationalists, and that there will be no insistence on the withdrawal of allied troops from the zones laid down in the Mudania convention.

The Kemalist note says:

The Government of the Great National Assembly affirms once again its determination to respect the stipulations of the Mudania convention, and, inasmuch as the Allies also desire maintenance of the convention, the National Government considers it very important that agreement should prevail with regard to the interpretation of details as well as the bases of this convention.

The Kemalist note says:

The Government of the Great National Assembly

icy which involved Great Britain in the war.

In the Clayton division of Manchester, the Conservatives gained the seat by a majority of only 11, the figures being: W. H. Flanagan, Conservative, 14,800; J. E. Sutton, Labor, 14,789.

The Liberals gained a seat in Bootle, while Labor gained two seats, in Dewsbury and Accrington.

J. R. Clynes Elected

John Robert Clynes, one of the prominent Labor leaders, was elected for the Platting division of Manchester, with 15,683; Frank A. Holmes, Conservative, 14,814. Mr. Clynes was unopposed in the last election.

At Liverpool, Fairfield division, Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, Conservative, was re-elected, polling 14,316. G. Porter, Labor, polled 8,838. Maj. Cohen's vote was nearly twice that in the last election.

Col. Arthur Lynch of Boer War memory, standing as a Laborite in Hackney Central, was defeated, being at the bottom of the poll.

Herbert M. Asquith, in Paisley, received 15,005 votes, and his Labor opponent, J. M. Biggar, 14,659.

Col. Howard Bury, noted explorer and one of the Mt. Everest expedition, was elected on the Conservative ticket for Wolverhampton.

Viscountess Astor was elected for the Sutton division of Plymouth. The vote was: Lady Astor, Conservative, 13,924; Capt. G. W. Brennan, Labor, 10,831; Dr. H. W. Bayly, Independent Conservative, 4,643.

In the election in 1918, Lady Astor polled 14,495, the Laborite candidate 9,229 and the Liberal 4,139.

Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was re-elected for the Hillside division of Glasgow by a substantial majority.

Joseph Devlin, who formerly represented the Falls division of Belfast, but on his withdrawal from that constituency was made the Nationalist candidate in Exchange division of Liverpool, was defeated. The Conservative, Sir Leslie Scott, polled 15,650; Devlin, 12,814.

While showing numerous gains in the early returns, Labor suffered a hard setback in the Widnes division of Lancashire where Arthur Henderson was defeated by the Conservative candidate, Dr. George C. Clayton, after holding the seat since 1919. The vote was: Clayton 14,672, Henderson 12,897.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health in the Bonar Law Cabinet, was defeated by his Liberal opponent in the Taunton division of Somerset.

Charles A. McCurdy, once Minister of Food and later chief Coalition whip, was returned for Northampton on the Coalition Liberal ticket with 19,974 votes over Miss Margaret Bondfield, Labor, with 14,498 votes, and Henry Vivian, Liberal, with 3,753 votes.

E. S. Montagu Loses

J. H. Thomas, Labor Leader, and Charles Roberts, Liberal, were elected for Derby's two seats. Thomas defeated a Conservative. Roberts defeated W. R. Raynes, a Laborite.

The Conservatives gained a seat in Cambridgeshire where Harold Gray, the Conservative candidate, polled 5,846 votes against A. E. Stubbs, La-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public Library free lecture, "The Passion Play of 1922," by Dr. John C. Bowker, F. R. G. S.

Drama League: Dinner to Richard Bennett, Hotel Westminster, 5:30.

Victorian Club: Twenty-fifth anniversary dinner, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Bazaar for school lunch building fund, 264 Boylston Street.

Symphony Hall: Edgar A. Guest, poet, readings from his own works, 8:15.

Florida Crittenton League of Companions: Bazaar, ball room Copley-Plaza Hotel.

American Metric Association: Formation of Boston or Massachusetts section, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4.

Boston City Club: Lecture by Donald B. MacMillan, F. R. G. S., Arctic explorer, "Through Uncharted Baffin Land," 8.

Boston League of Women Voters, Business Women's Section: Supper, headquarters, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Young Men's Christian Union: All-Union entertainment, 48 Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Hollis—"He Who Gets Slapped," 8:15. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.

Majestic—Nora Bayes, vaudeville, 8.

Selwyn—"It's a Boy," 8:15.

St. James—"The Lawbreaker," 8:15.

Tremont—"Maine Attraction," 8:15.

Wibur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Art Exhibits

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street: Paintings and drawings by John Singer Sargent, private view 3:30 to 5; public opening Monday, Nov. 20; continues for two weeks.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street: Paintings and sketches by Alice Thewin: prints by various artists, by Arthur C. Goodwin; continues to Nov. 25.

Irving & Casson-A. H. Davenport Company, Copley Square: Sixty etchings by English etcher, W. Lee-Hankey, 8:30 to 5; Saturdays until 5; continues to Dec. 5.

Musical

Boston Opera House: San Carlo Opera Company, "Otello," 8:15.

Jordan Hall: Piano recital by Howard Godin, 8:15.

Sanders Theater: Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Fine Arts Theater: "The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.

Radio

WGI (Medfield)—9:30 p.m., Collegiate Orchestra, Edward Powell, Tufts College, manager. Each member plays more than one instrument.

WZB (Newark, N. J.)—8:30 p. m., "Weights and Measures," by A. W. Schwartz; 9:15, "The Business Outlook," by Dr. Warren F. Hickernell.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8:30 p. m., Home furnishing hints.

WWJ (Detroit)—7 p. m., Concert by Detroit News Orchestra.

GY (Philadelphia)—7:45 p. m., Popular musical program.

WNAC (Boston)—7:25 p. m., Vocal solo, Negro "spirituals."

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United States Cruiser at Constantinople

By The Associated Press

Constantinople, Nov. 14
THE United States cruiser *Pittsburgh*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Andrew T. Long, commander of the American forces in European waters, arrived here this morning from Gibraltar.

With, 9167, and E. S. Montagu, Liberal, with 6942. Montagu, who formerly was Secretary of State for India, had previously held this seat as a Coalition Liberal, having polled 12,497 votes against Stubbs' 6636 in the 1918 general elections.

Maj. John Jacob Astor, son of the late Viscount Astor, was elected on the Conservative ticket over the Liberal candidate, L. J. Stein, and the Independent Unionist, Col. Sir Thomas Polson, in the Dover division of Kent.

The second woman to be returned to the new House of Commons, Lady Astor being the first, was Mrs. Margaret Wintingham, the present member of the Louth division of Lincolnshire. Mrs. Wintingham retains her seat with 11,609 votes against the Conservative candidate, Sir Alan Hutchings, with 10,726 votes.

In the West Birmingham election Austin Chamberlain's vote was 15,405, against F. Smith, Labor, 9,599. Mr. Chamberlain was returned unopposed as a Coalition Unionist in the last elections.

W. C. Bridgeman, Conservative, the present Home Secretary, was elected in the Oswestry division of Shropshire.

Labor Wins Seats

From Conservatives in British Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Two factors make it unsafe to generalize upon the British election results as they come in. The first is that many seats won back by Labor, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, had been ones which before the "coupon" election of 1918 were in radical or Labor hands. Their retention by the Conservatives or Coalition Liberals was hardly expected therefore. The second is that seats so lost are naturally amongst the earliest to be reported, as they are generally in towns where returns are easily collated.

Now that the overwhelming advantage is reported in all the papers of the world, not one of them has even added a note, footnote or parenthesis, that the smallness of the dry vote is owing to the fact that the Anti-Saloon League advised all drys not to vote.

We can see it then and know it now, this could do no possible good. It was a playing of the baby act by those who are appointed and paid to fight. It was giving the field to the enemy without any resistance. It misrepresented the real sentiment of the State by failing to register the good and calling out the full strength of the bad.

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We can see this as clearly before as we do now, and we cannot possibly imagine how anyone failed to see and to note that the advice not to vote on a people's referendum was the worst possible advice that could be given to our folks.

Loss of Volstead Heavy

Of course, we have lost Congressman Volstead, a known dry, but he was not defeated because dry, for a bone-dry preacher is elected instead, who in his campaign, claimed that he was "drier than Volstead" and would be in Congress. Nevertheless, the loss of Volstead from the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee is a great loss.

The Government of the United States is engaging in a great enterprise. We have adopted as a policy a strict prohibition. We have a lawless harness of county and state responsibility and to pull locally their share of the load of enforcement." She added:

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This is not the only law that presents great difficulties of enforcement. The violation of it simply receives greater publicity and in some spots a little more deplorable applause.

W. C. T. U. ADOPTS WORLD PROGRAM AGAINST ALCOHOL

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, and it only remains for the people "to strap on the old-fashioned harness of county and state responsibility and to pull locally their share of the load of enforcement." She added:

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MR. HOOVER LEADS MOVE FOR CHANGE TO METRIC SYSTEM

Organization of a Boston or Massachusetts section of the American Metric Association will take place at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today at 4 p. m., at a meeting arranged for Boston and Cambridge business men, college students and faculty members, as well as any others interested in the metric movement. Dr. Arthur E. Kennelly of Technology is in charge of the meeting.

In the lead of the movement in the United States are Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the federal Department of Commerce, as well as the Chamber of Commerce of New York State and other representative organizations in the United States and Canada.

The annual convention of the national organization is to be held in Boston on Dec. 30. Both meetings are open to the general public. Advocates of standardization of weights and measures and adoption of a universal language of quantity, regard the metric movement as a big step toward international peace.

DR. MANN TO GO WEST

Dr. Alexander Mann, for the past 17 years rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, has accepted the position of bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Episcopal Church, to which he was elected on Nov. 7. It is expected that he will be consecrated on about March 1, in Trinity Church, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW POLISH MINISTER

WARSAW, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Wladyslaw Wroblewski, the present Polish Minister in London is to be transferred to Washington and his place in London will be taken by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Skirmunt.

ENFORCEMENT SURE, SAYS DRY ADVOCATE

Rev. Clarence T. Wilson Asserts Wets Have Failed to Gain in 1922 Elections

By CLARENCE TRUE WILSON
National Secretary of Methodist Temperance Society and author of "The Divine Right of Democracy."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—What do I think of prohibition as it comes out of the 1922 election?

Well, I think that, being imbedded in the Constitution, enacted into law and enshrined in the convictions of the American people, it will stand.

But it has been weakly led, betrayed by those who ought to have given it the main line, and the fight that we ought to have avoided is now on. It will be more bitter and relentless than was the fighting when prohibition was won.

In Illinois it was betrayed by the officers of the law and by the appointment of a wet federal enforcement officer, who openly went around saying he did not believe in the law that he had taken an oath and was receiving a salary to enforce, and while he is now out of office, he left a trail of looseness in enforcement that has made prohibition a byword on the part of many thoughtless people, who do not know by investigation that, even though betrayed, it has done infinite good.

Wets' Initiative Petition

Then when the wets had by initiative petition secured an advisory vote by all the people. Instead of the leaders seeing in this a great opportunity for a sweeping educational campaign that would carry the State of Illinois and put to silence the false accusations of evil-minded people, they spent their time in fighting the taking of an expression of the people, and when overruled in the courts, advised the drys not to vote at all on the subject, under the leadership of Methodist Conferences who voted to advise their

people not to vote.

As we saw it then and know it now, this could do no possible good. It was a playing of the baby act by those who are appointed and paid to fight. It was giving the field to the enemy without any resistance. It misrepresented the real sentiment of the State by failing to register the good and calling out the full strength of the bad.

And now that the overwhelming advantage is reported in all the papers of the world, not one of them has even added a note, footnote or parenthesis, that the returning officer a longer affair. All this understood and discounted, the fact remains that the returns published this morning have been a disappointment to the Conservatives, and even more so to the Lloyd George Liberals. Both these parties are experiencing to the full measure of the disadvantages so strikingly apparent in the recent United States elections, which appear to those whose position as outgoing tenants of power makes it necessary for them to defend instead of attack.

We can see this as clearly before as we do now, and we cannot possibly imagine how anyone failed to see and to note that the advice not to vote on a people's referendum was the worst possible advice that could be given to our folks.

ADVERTISING MAN ASSAILS BARGAINS

Department Store Official Asserts Markdowns Indicate False Values on Goods

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 16 (Special)

The Associated Advertising Clubs of Texas at their closing session here voted to continue the fight on untruthful advertising and redouble their efforts to stop fake stock promotion advertising, now being conducted throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Following several addresses in which fake stock promotion schemes were condemned, the association adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to work with the Better Business Bureau in drafting and securing passage of legislation designed to curb such operations. The resolution as adopted follows:

Resolved, That the Advertising Clubs of Texas appoint a committee to be advised by and work with the Better Business Bureau of the State in seeking legislation designed to end fraudulent stock promotions.

The attacks of the advertising men were not limited to oil stock promotion schemes, but included untrue promotional advertising by merchants as well.

MAINE BANK LAW CHANGES PROPOSED

State Commissioner Urges Among Other Things, More Savings Bank Trustees

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16 (Special)—Fred L. Lawrence, State Bank Commissioner, in speaking before a group of savings bank officials and the Legislative Recess Committee on Banks and Banking at the State House on Tuesday, suggested that the minimum number of trustees of savings banks be increased. He did not believe they could successfully discharge their duties as active factors in the respective communities if their number was too limited. He called attention to the fact that the average number of trustees of savings banks in Vermont was 8 1-3, in Rhode Island 11, in Connecticut 13, and Massachusetts 19, while the average in Maine is only 6 1-3.

Deduction of Assets

Commissioner Lawrence would also change the statute establishing the method of imposing taxes on savings bank deposits by eliminating the deductions and substituting for a rate of one-half of one per cent of one-fourth of one per cent, which would yield practically the same revenue.

"The idea of permitting deductions of certain assets, or, as it practically works out, complete or partial tax exemption of certain securities, was evidently intended to hold out an inducement to our savings banks to invest in Maine securities, regardless of the wisdom of such a policy. It carries with it the anomaly of encouraging investments in stocks, which are tax exempt in the hands of individuals, while discouraging the purchase of the bonds of the same companies. It makes impossible investment in municipal and State obligations outside of Maine."

Commissioner Lawrence also believes that when the court orders the liquidation of an insolvent institution, the liquidation of its affairs should be entrusted to the State Department and he says that this is now the practically uniform practice in other states. He further observed that the right of savings banks to loan on collateral should be limited so that only a small percentage of such loans could be made on collateral which the bank itself could not purchase.

The so-called Christmas clubs, in the opinion of the commissioner, should be specifically authorized by law, although there is no statutory prohibition against their maintenance and they have been permitted by the department, as they appear to afford a very useful and helpful service.

Community Feeling Developed

Commissioner Lawrence says that there should be some statutory regulation of the business of receiving for safe keeping securities of customers, chiefly Liberty bonds, a condition that has grown up since the World War. He says that the savings banks of Maine are now holding more than \$3,750,000 of securities for safe keeping, of which all but \$82,000 are Liberty bonds, while the trust companies of the State are holding \$7,200,000, of which half are Liberty bonds. Some 15 of the savings banks are receiving such securities without issuing any receipt whatever, and others issue a simple receipt with varying degrees of identification, while more than two-thirds of the banks fail to carry burglar insurance, covering property held for safe keeping.

PEABODY MINISTER NAMED FOR MAYOR

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 16.—The Rev. Robert A. Bakeman, who resigned his pulpit to enter politics, was nominated today for Mayor in the city primary. His opponent will be Mayor William A. Shee, recommended by five votes less than Mr. Bakeman.

The five-plank platform approved by Mr. Bakeman pledges to divorce such political influences from city government as will make public office truly mean public service; to aim for scientific equalization of values in real and personal property; to lessen the burden of taxation by economy and efficiency in government; to make the people partners in government by giving the utmost publicity to the affairs of the city, and to take advice from everybody and dictation from none, administering the affairs of the city without prejudice.

PROHIBITION MAKES MANY HOMES BETTER

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special)—Another important contribution to testimony regarding the beneficial effects of prohibition is made in the report of the Worcester district of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which says that intemperance, which used to hold first place as a factor in the neglect of children, has dropped to fifth place.

"There is still much to be desired for prohibition," says Miss Grace M. Houghton, district agent, "but beyond doubt there has been a marked improvement in the home conditions of families where formerly the intemperance of the father or mother made them unbearable."

NEW HIGHWAY LAWS FOR MAINE PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 15 (Special)—Reciprocal laws in the eastern states regarding the length of stay of out-of-state motorists, a gasoline tax, right of way to vehicles on the right at intersecting highways, examination of applicants for operators' licenses, restoration of the minimum age limit to 16 years, heavier penalties for driving after a license has been revoked and a bond issue of not more than \$7,000,000 for highway work, were among the suggestions offered to the State Highway Commission last night by members of the Maine Automobile Association, deal-

ers in automobiles and allied interests.

Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer, said 955 miles of the system of Maine highways had been completed, leaving 800 to be finished. He said it would require \$10,000,000 to complete the system. He expects federal aid of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in the next two years. The incoming Legislature can authorize the issue of \$2,600,000 of bonds there is available at the present time, and there will be available during the next two years federal aid to the amount of \$1,700,000. This will make \$4,300,000 which can be used for highway construction. It is therefore necessary to find about \$6,000,000 more to complete the system.

GOVERNOR BAXTER DEFINES ATTITUDE

Maine Executive Replies to Questions Asked by National Civic Federation

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16 (Special)—Following his recent declination to endorse nation-wide observance of Navy Day, Gov. Percival P. Baxter has been asked by the National Civic Federation, of which Alton B. Parker, at one time candidate for President of the United States, is the head, to give his opinion on "how far and in what manner it is advisable for America to participate in international affairs?" and "how far may the United States safely go in reducing its army and navy?" In his reply Governor Baxter says:

"The reconstruction of Europe, both politically and economically, will come from within and not from without. America should place its own house in order and thus become Europe's inspiration."

"We charitable organization people who know what prohibition does for the home and children need not be discouraged by the vote in Massachusetts, for on the day we voted against law enforcement California voted for it by over 50,000 majority and Ohio voted down wine and beer by 187,000." Mrs. Tilton declared in her message. "We have in the House of Representatives at Washington about 190 wets and about 260 drys and three new dry senators in the Senate. So the country is still going strong toward building up prohibition and giving us ever increasing benefits from this great cause."

"But Massachusetts and Maryland still remain outside. What we charity organization people have got to do is this: to get the reason for prohibition to the 'outside' people of Massachusetts, to the man on the street. He evidently does not realize the good prohibition is doing and has, therefore, grown impatient of the lax enforcement of the law. When the average man sees as we see, the real benefits that are coming to the home from prohibition, he will turn around and help us. It is for us to get the facts to the people of the State, and gradually change the mind of Massachusetts to vote prohibition. This can be done. Let us begin today."

This is said to be the beginning of a vigorous campaign to be waged throughout the State with the intent to make Massachusetts go overwhelmingly for "dry" measures in the elections two years hence.

AUSTRIA SOUGHT PEACE, SAYS DEPUTY

Jean Longuet, Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, speaking at Symphony Hall, Boston, last night, declared that Austria has offered advantageous peace terms to the Allies in 1917, but they were rejected, to the man on the street. He evidently does not realize the good prohibition is doing and has, therefore, grown impatient of the lax enforcement of the law. When the average man sees as we see, the real benefits that are coming to the home from prohibition, he will turn around and help us. It is for us to get the facts to the people of the State, and gradually change the mind of Massachusetts to vote prohibition. This can be done. Let us begin today."

In leading in this forward movement America must not weaken her defense until other nations take similar action, for both within and without are forces that must be in check. The professional army and navy should be thoroughly trained and their morale should be high. We need a National Guard of reasonable proportions which will be a dependable source of strength.

America does not need to parade its great power for the world knows of our military resources and our material. It should not be overlooked that there is danger from militarists as well as from Communists, and that propaganda from both sources is being spread over the country and should be guarded against. Whatever steps are taken, the weakness of human nature and the desire for revenge had prolonged the meeting.

The meeting was opened by George E. Roewe Jr., a Boston lawyer, and was first addressed by Morris Hillquit, a Socialist leader from New York, who contrasted the spread of Socialism in Europe with its slow growth in the United States. He said he foresaw great political changes in this country as the result of a proposed new political party to be formed in Chicago by 2,000,000 railroad workers.

TAX FREE PROPERTY VALUE \$290,906,589

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16—Proposed in Connecticut exempt from taxation has a total value of \$290,906,589, according to the quadrennial report of the Attorney-General's office.

The Attorney-General's opinion was requested by the Secretary of State when he was informed the proponents of the amendment hoped to use the signatures already obtained in submitting the petitions for the next election.

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WARNING ISSUED AGAINST MENACE OF SCHICK TEST

Medical Liberty League Sees It as Opening Wedge for
Toxin-Antitoxin Treatment

Combating propaganda sent out by various boards of health throughout the State in an attempt to establish the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin treatment among school children, the Medical Liberty League, Inc., of Massachusetts, is sending an open letter on the subject to members of school committees, school superintendents and school teachers in all parts of the State. This letter sets forth the sad experiences which have followed in many instances the practice of the toxin-antitoxin method of therapeutics, tells of its dangers, and warns against a concerted effort on the part of health authorities to make the practice compulsory. The Medical Liberty League, its leaders never fail to emphasize, does not combat any medical practice, but combats the making of any medical practice compulsory.

In some Massachusetts towns, as recently in Arlington, the school committee has refused to co-operate with the board of health in spreading Schick test propaganda, and, as in Arlington, the board of health has gone ahead unaided with the work by distributing to every house leaflets urging parents to have their children "Schicked." In other towns, such as Milton, the school board is co-operating fully in the propaganda by lending its name to alarming leaflets and by throwing school buildings open as Schick test clinics.

The League's Letter

In its letter to the school officials and teachers of the State, the Medical Liberty League urges:

"Before you aid or abet the efforts of propagandists of the Schick test, or consent to take any part in conducting Schick test clinics in the schools under your control, we respectfully urge you to make your own investigation as to the alleged merits of this much-advertised procedure."

"The Schick test itself may not be seriously dangerous except in the case of a highly sensitive child, but the Schick test is only the first step. If this test produces a certain reaction, which does produce a very large percentage of cases, then the child is said to be susceptible to diphtheria and a series of inoculations with toxin-antitoxin is urged upon the parents, in a way to scare them into consenting to the procedure."

"The official sponsors for the so-called immunizing procedure declare that the procedure is both a safe and sure preventive against diphtheria."

Medical Journal Quoted

Quoting from an article which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association, organ of the chief proponents of the method, the Medical Liberty League proceeds to show that the toxin-antitoxin treatment is far from safe. The journal tells of experiences in Dallas, Tex., where on recommendation of the city board of health, toxin-antitoxin was given as an immunizing agent against diphtheria by private and municipal physicians in several hundred cases. Forty severe reactions followed, resulting in five fatalities and five to ten days' severe suffering in other cases. Another result of the administration of these doses was the filing of 69 personal injury suits in the Dallas County District courts.

Three cases from the courts of Macon, Ga., settled for \$10,000 personal damages each, following the toxin-antitoxin treatment, are also cited in proof of the doubtful safety of the procedure. In each case a child subjected to the treatment became violently ill, and suffered permanent disability. A medical authority is quoted as saying that about 5 per cent of the children undergoing the treatment "feel miserable enough to stay home from school" for a day, and some for two days.

Statement to Parents

This is contrasted with statements in a "Circular to Parents" sent out jointly by the Department of Health and the Department of Education of New York City, entitled "Diphtheria Prevention," which asserts:

"One of the fine things about this method of diphtheria vaccination is that children are not made sick by it, as sometimes happens after smallpox vaccination and often after typhoid vaccination. . . . No child has ever been known to become seriously ill as a result of the Schick injection."

James Gordon Cumming, M. D., a

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be printed in Latin, and is in the best of condition.

T. Harrison Cummings, the librarian, says that the Biblia Sacra was published in 1527 by the press of Peter Quentel of Cologne, Germany. The editor was John Rundelius, a professor of the University of Marburg in Hesse, the first university to be established during the Reformation and which became a bulwark of Lutheranism. The Bible is valued at \$100,000 and is expected to rival in public interest the famous Mazarin (Gutenberg) Bible.

MORE HIGHWAY LABOR IS NEEDED

Modification of Immigration Law May Be Sought

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—Labor shortage has so seriously affected highway construction in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, that it is expected to result in the introduction of proposal in the annual convention of the American Association of State Highway officials at Kansas City next month, that Congress be asked to modify the immigration restriction law.

Charles J. Bennett, state highway commissioner of Connecticut who will attend the convention, said yesterday that plans for meeting the acute shortage of common labor which is reflected particularly in road construction, were to be considered by the convention and that there was sentiment for the adoption of a resolution memorializing Congress to relieve the situation by lifting the bars.

For the past four years the state highway department has been spending about \$7,500,000 a year for road construction and maintenance.

FRUIT GROWERS OF MAINE ADVISED

LBWISTON, Me., Nov. 16 (Special)—Problems of the fruit-grower, common to Maine as well as Massachusetts, were discussed at the Maine Pomological Association annual meeting here Wednesday by F. C. Sears of the State agricultural college at Amherst.

First, in order to obtain large crops of apples, he said, growers must obtain more prolific varieties; second, choose the most favorable site for soil and exposure, insuring the least frost and as little exposure to the wind as possible; third, proper feeding of trees; fourth, an intelligent system of soil culture and fertilization; fifth,

"We hope that school committees, principals, and teachers will ever bear in mind that, as Dr. Crutcher of California says: 'It is the school that is public—not the child.'"

HARVARD AWARDS 319 SCHOLARSHIPS

Harvard College and Harvard Engineering School have announced award of 319 scholarships to undergraduates this year. To William I. Nichols '26 of Wilton, Conn., was awarded the \$500 freshman scholarship offered by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, the most coveted prize available for New England schoolboys entering Harvard. To Joseph S. Clark, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Pa., the Francis H. Burr Scholarship; to James Albert Carter '25 of Dorchester, Mass., the Progress Prize Scholarship. Among others to whom went distinguished honors were Henry T. Dunker '25 of Davenport, Ia.; Marshall A. Best '23, Evanston, Ill.; Henry W. Clark '23, Ketchikan, Alaska; F. A. A. Schwarz '24, Greenwich, Conn.

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY RECEIVES RARE BIBLE

One of the rarest and most remarkable copies of the Bible, the Biblia Sacra or Uebelius Bible, has just been presented to the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library by a donor who prefers to remain unknown. It is one of a very few existing copies of an early sixteenth century Protestant Bible, the first compiled Protestant Bible to

BILL AIMED AT KU KLUX KLAN

Prohibition against the appearance "on any street, alley or any public place" of persons wearing masks is proposed in a bill introduced with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The measure is aimed at gatherings of the Ku Klux Klan, forbids masks which cover the face so that identity cannot be known and provides for fine and imprisonment for

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Nov. 16

AN AGREEMENT has been signed by Signor Alotti, the Italian representative, and Pandell Evangelie, the Albanian representative, by which Italy is to retain the island of Sasevo on condition that no fortifications are to be erected there. From a strategic point of view the island is of immense importance to Italy, being situated at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea, but it has no commercial value and to the Government of Tirana would be practically worthless. The signing of the document brings to an end a dispute that has been in progress for some time and once threatened to bring within its orbit many other nations not immediately parties to the controversy.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rome has been living through momentous days since the last weekly letter was sent to The Christian Science Monitor and even now the repercussions of the one-day revolution have strange effects on the postal and train services, so that a letter abroad may take weeks instead of days, or may suffer the same fate as most of the anti-Fascist newspapers and be burnt on the public square. The action takes place in America, will be substituted by one act representing the return of the explorer, in iron, to Spain. These revisions are being made in haste for the coming season. When Maestro Franchetti will be produced at the Scala of Milan and the Costanzi Theater of Rome. The two acts, where the action takes place in America, will be substituted by one act representing the return of the explorer, in iron, to Spain. These revisions are being made in haste for the coming season.

When Maestro Franchetti has finished the new edition of "Cristoforo Colombo" he will take in hand his other opera, "Glaucio," produced for the first time last March at the San Carlo Theater in Naples. Riccardo Zandonai has been busy revising his opera "La Via della Finestra" the three acts of which will be reduced to two. Signor Zandonai has also decided to modify the interlude of the third act of his last successful opera, "Giulietta and Romeo." In its first conception, it was simply the description of Romeo's ride from Mantua to Verona, first in a hurricane, then under a serene sky. The interlude formerly served as introduction to the second scene of the last act. With a few concluding bars, it will form a homogeneous piece of work, and will be known as the "Intermezzo." The same composer is writing a new opera from the Norwegian romance, "Gösta Berling," by Selma Lagerlöf.

Signor Umberto Giordano has nearly finished composing the music for the "Cena delle Beffe" by Sem Benelli. He has also retouched the third act of "Madame Sans Gêne" which will be reproduced at the Scala Theater this year. Even Giacomo Puccini has followed the fashion (which appears to have been started by Arrigo Boito in

The fourth anniversary of the Italian victory over the Austrians this year is of special significance. The ceremony took place at the Altare della Patria, the monument of King Victor Emmanuel. Last year the Fascists took part in the parade and serious conflicts took place in several parts of Rome between them and extreme Socialists. They threatened to carry out a "punitive expedition" on Rome for their bad treatment. Just a year has passed and the Fascists march through the crowded streets of Rome as conquerors.

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A short time ago a German officer returning from captivity in Russia

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his "Meistersfele" and Giuseppe Verdi in "Don Carlos"), and his favorite operas are undergoing slight changes. Every new edition of his operas has appeared with some noticeable alterations. "Manon," "The Girl of the Golden West," "La Rondine," and his "Trittico" have been considerably altered.

GARDEN CITIES' EARNINGS \$11,165

Juvenile Farmers' Average Receipts \$11 Each

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special)—Produce valued at \$11,165 was raised this year in the Worcester Garden Cities, according to the report of Mrs. Robert J. Floddy, the superintendent. The average receipts from these gardens, which are operated by boys and girls, was \$11 each.

♦ ♦ ♦

"In the gardens the little citizens is encouraged to work and see just how much he can produce," says Mrs. Floddy. "He has a friendly and sympathetic feeling for others, his mind is open to all good influences, his physical condition is improved, and his character is strengthened. He is willing to assume responsibility, he becomes fond of his fellows, and he desires the beautiful."

"The cities this season had 1015 citizens, 803 boys and 212 girls. Of these 600 were new this season, making a total of 12,304 children during our 16 years of work. On 31 juvenile police officers were assisted by 12 watchmen, and we still hold our old record of only four in 16 years who have been before the juvenile court. The Beaver City this year, with two books on parliamentary law, began work on it in good earnest, carrying business sessions surprisingly well."

FILENE TO ADDRESS TEACHERS

Edward A. Filene, Boston businessman, will address the members of Tufts College Teachers Association from a point of view of one who is outside the teaching profession, at the annual fall meeting of that organization on next Saturday. The meeting will be held at Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

♦ ♦ ♦

MAGNOLIA OIL DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Magnolia Petroleum Company today called a special stockholders' meeting for Dec. 2 to act on a proposed capital stock increase from \$120,000,000 to \$180,000,000, the new stock to be used in payment of a 50 per cent stock dividend.

LIBRARIANS URGE SOUTHERN MEETING

Annual Convention Next Year
to Be Held at Hot Springs—
1000 Delegates Expected

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—More than 1000 librarians and trustees of public, college, school, and other libraries are expected to attend the annual conference of the American Library Association, which is to be held here the last week in April, next year.

The association has in its membership more than 6000 librarians and library trustees in almost every section of the country. It has for its purpose the advancement of the library profession and the establishment and development of libraries everywhere.

Next year's meeting is being planned at the request of many southern members of the association who feel that the publicity resulting from such a meeting will help to forward the library movement in that section of the country. Many persons in the south who have not attended meetings because of the distance from home plan to journey to Hot Springs to take part in the program and deliberations, officials announce.

Work on the program already has been started by George B. Utley, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and president of the association. Members of the executive board are: Julia Ideson, Houston; Chalmers Hadley, Denver; Josephine A. Rathbone, Brooklyn; Malcolm G. Wyer, Lincoln, Neb.; Edward D. Tweedell, Chicago; H. H. B. Meyer, Washington; William B. Bishop, Ann Arbor; Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis; George S. Godard, Hartford; Carl B. Roden, Chicago; James I. Wyer, Albany.

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BROADWAY, EIGHTH AND HILL ST

SIGNOR NITTI DISCUSSES PRESENT OUTLOOK IN EUROPE

Former Italian Prime Minister Says Recovery Depends
Largely on Germany—Responsibilities of America

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

It was no less an authority than George Macaulay Trevelyan who stated that "Italy produced the most wise and benevolent of all the European statesmen of the nineteenth century, if not of all time." He also once stated that Germany is a greater country than Italy, but Cavour is greater than Bismarck, in fact that Cavour stands with William the Silent and George Washington as nation-builders.

There seems to be an opinion among many Americans that the present-day Italian statesmen hardly measure up to the high tradition of the country in producing astute diplomats and students of national and international conditions. I was therefore a bit surprised when one of the leading foreign diplomats in Rome said to me the day before my interview with Signor Nitti: "Tomorrow you are going to talk with one of the greatest men in Italy, in fact in my judgment, one of the two ablest men in Europe at the present time."

That Signor Nitti stands out in Europe today as one of the chief authorities on economics and politics, as well as having been the head of the Italian Government during a critical period following the war, goes without saying; his frankness and vigor of speech relative to Italian reconstruction, as well as European affairs, have given his utterances peculiar emphasis and wide audience.

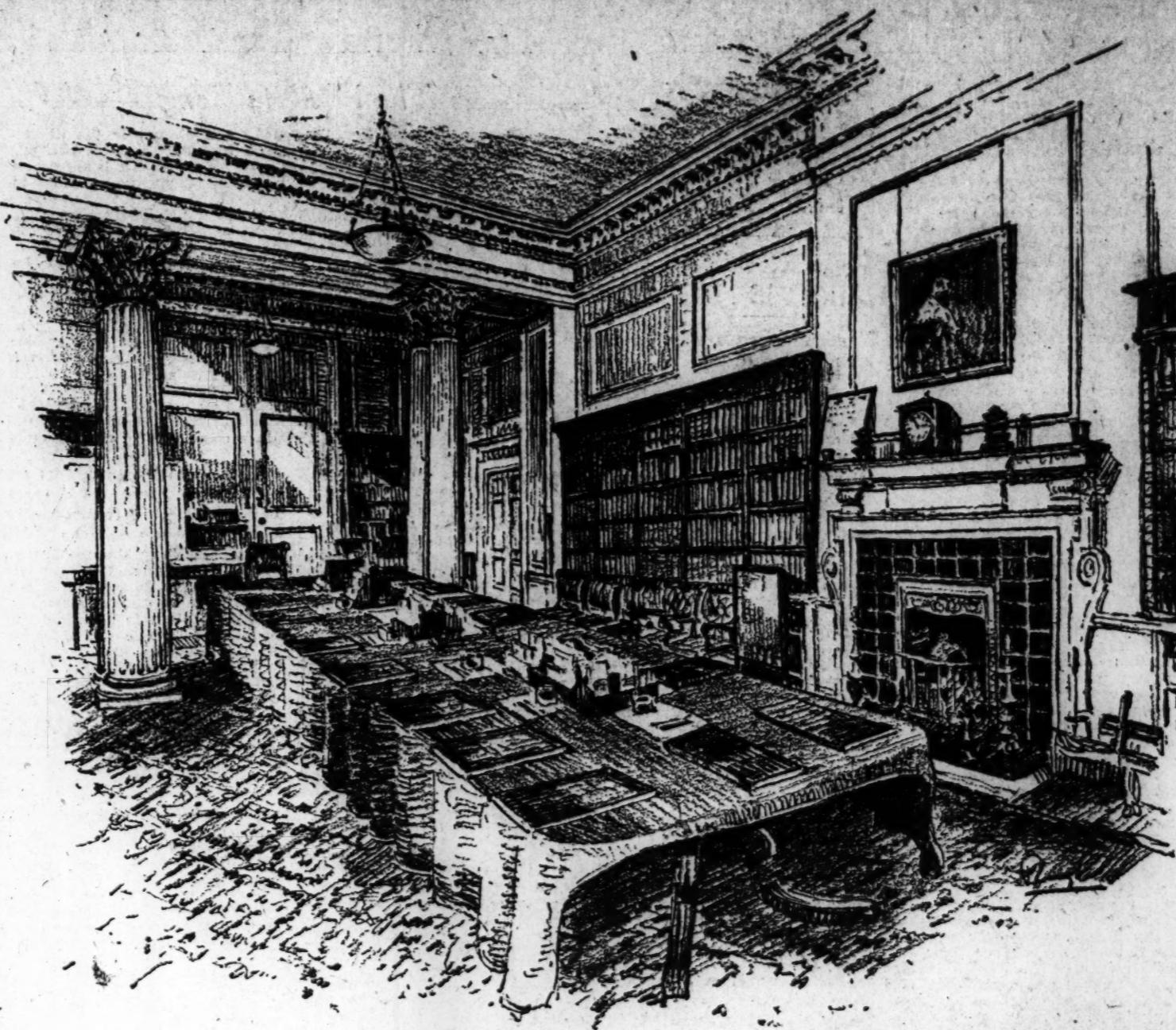
"Peaceless Europe"

On entering Signor Nitti's residence in Rome, one of the first things noticed was his new book on a "Peaceless Europe," publications being in several different languages, and recently published here in the United States. This book suggested my first question to Signor Nitti: Why a peaceless Europe?

He promptly replied, "Because the confusion of moral ideas still persists. In many European countries nerves are still tense and the language of hatred and fear rather than that of peace and justice prevails. The rate of production also is below consumption in some countries and there are social groups that instead of producing more seem to be trying to possess themselves by the use of violence or the wealth produced by others."

"Trade prosperity and production in Europe," continued Signor Nitti, "depend very largely on Germany. Unless Germany prospers the whole of continental Europe is bound to suffer. Germany believes today that France has determined upon her complete disorganization, wants to ruin Germany or at least put her out of competitive trade. This would be bad business, bad not only for Germany, but for all the other European states and for the world."

Asked relative to the financial situation and European debts so constantly discussed in the press, Signor Nitti stated that the entire world was spending too much valuable time in discussing debts and who should pay whom and when. The trouble with Europe at present is largely one of financial uncertainty. Italy has been more fortunate than some countries in that she has refused to consider reparations payments in her regular budget and for the most part has



From photograph © Keystone View Company, Inc., of New York

The Cabinet Room, No. 10, Downing Street

United States' Responsibility

As for the United States, Signor Nitti believed it has responsibilities of high moment in present-day Europe relative to her own economic future, as well as the interest of the entire civilized world. "It is beyond all possible doubt that without the intervention of the United States of America the war could not have been won by the Entente. Although the admission may prove humiliating to the European point of view, it is a fact that cannot be attenuated or disguised. The United States threw into the balance the weight of its enormous economic and technical resources, besides its enormous resources in men. Although she lost but 50,000 men, the United States built up such a formidable human reserve as to deprive Germany of all hope of victory. The announcement of America's entry into the war immediately crushed Germany's power of resistance. Germany felt that the struggle was no longer limited to Europe and that effort was in vain."

It was shown that the United States'

tremendous power exerted in the war and her present status in the financial as well as the business world had involved her in a new responsibility

for the restoration of European prosperity. "Europe is the great field of opportunity for America," said the Minister. "Europe with its 450,000,000 of population and its enormous debt upon which the United States has depended largely in the past. It must be remembered that America must necessarily interest herself in Europe if she, as well as other parts of the world, are to prosper. You have the money, we have the need as well as markets for you; let us come together in order that the whole world may be set anew upon the path of successful restoration. The loss to America in trade if the present or worse condition continues in Europe, would be greater than would be the expenditure of large sums on the part of the United States in credits to assist Europe to her feet."

Limitation of Emigration

Relative to emigration concerning which so many Italians have written and spoken, particularly concerning the limitation of immigrants on the part of the United States, Signor Nitti offered the opinion that such matters are subjects for each Nation to decide for itself, and it should not be Italy's business to tell the United States what laws it should make. In fact the impression was received that he thought it might be only as well for America and Italy if the doors of immigration in a wholesale manner were not opened until Europe greatly needing its workers at present was in better condition to move forward along lines of prosperous activity.

It was pointed out that behind all of the exchange difficulties, back of all the complex questions of politics and finance, was the fundamental need of production and work. "Unfavorable exchange in any country is not to be remedied by printing presses, or by the manipulation of politicians and bankers alone; the country itself must get back to greater production, to greater economy and to a renewal of industrial and agricultural activities along the entire line. For all these things, like other European countries, needs increased man power as well as to speed up her production."

When asked as to the unemployment in Italy, Signor Nitti said, "We have about 250,000 workers unemployed, a far smaller number than has England, or perhaps your own country."

As regards the condition of Europe in general, Signor Nitti drew a somewhat dark picture, stating that every country in Europe, both victors and vanquished alike, was worse off today than when the armistice was signed. A large part of this calamitous condition he considered is traceable to the Versailles Treaty, which he stated was based upon impossibilities.

Signor Nitti expressed the opinion that there would not be settled peace in Europe until the present régime of aloofness, suspicion, and hatred was done away with, and the vanquished countries, together with the United States, were included in the League of Nations or something equivalent thereto, in which certain objectionable features in the present League are eliminated.

"If winners and losers were to abandon war-time ideals for a while," said Signor Nitti, "and rather were to persuade themselves that the oppression of the vanquished cannot be lasting, and that there is no other radical way out of the difficulty but that of small indemnities payable in a few years, adapting to the losers in tolerable proportions all debts contracted toward Great Britain and the United States, the European situation would immediately improve."

Signor Nitti's definite suggestion and concrete plan for putting Europe upon her feet again runs somewhat as follows: He would revise the League of Nations by omitting Clauses V and X.

"But the League of Nations," he

says, "can be altered and become indeed a great force for reconstruction if the problem of its functioning be clearly confronted and promptly solved."

"The League of Nations can become a great guarantee for peace on three conditions:

"(a) That it include really and in the shortest space of time possible all the peoples, conquerors, conquered, and neutral.

"(b) That Clauses V. and X be modified, and that after their modification a revision of the treaties be undertaken.

"(c) That the Reparation Commission be abolished and its powers be conferred upon the League of Nations itself.

"As it exists at present the League of Nations has neither prestige nor dignity, but reconstructed and renovated it may become the greatest of peace factors in the relations between the peoples."

Although Signor Nitti paints a somewhat dark picture of conditions in Europe, he is hopeful of a proper readjustment of European finances and political conditions. These he insists should be discovered in the immediate future, since "Austria, Germany, Italy, and France are not diverse phenomena; they are different phases of the same phenomenon. All Europe will go to pieces if new conditions of life are not found, and the economic equilibrium, profoundly shaken by the war, be not re-established."

Few people realize that there is a sort of first cousin-like relationship between the official residence of the British Prime Minister, No. 10 Downing Street, Whitehall, and Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Yet the immediate influence which called the latter into being was an incident in the life of the man who later purchased the land on which he built

Downing Street, together with the residence now known as No. 10, then a well-known Tudor house which went with the land as part of the purchase.

George Downing himself as an historical figure was nothing for either England or America to be proud of. He was, in fact, weighed in the balance and found wanting, for he was a neglectful son rather than a sturdy pioneer, and he was a political opportunist rather than a good patriot.

A Mother's Soliloquy

That America has it in her power to greatly facilitate, if not to save the entire European situation, Signor Nitti is profoundly convinced.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN RETURNS FROM WEST WITH FILMS AND WIT

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Lord Louis Mountbatten of England and his bride, back in New York yesterday after a six weeks' tour of the United States, reported that one of his hobbies is collecting motion picture films. He predicted that 40 years hence all the world will have libraries of films as people today have shelves of books.

He said he had managed to collect all the films of his present trip and that he also had the films made on his trips with his cousin, the Prince of Wales.

When he was asked if he saw any

wickedness at Hollywood, Cal., he smiled and said: "We looked for the wickedness the first thing. We failed to find any, but I have to say that we arrived there at 7 in the morning and in a fog."

RAILWAY EXECUTIVES MAY BE REORGANIZED

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Reorganization of the Association of Railway Executives into two units, an eastern and a western division, appeared probable yesterday after a meeting of a special committee chosen to nominate a successor to T. DeWitt Cuyler, long chairman of the association.

Robert Lovett, head of the committee and president of the Union Pacific Railroad announced that a meeting of the officials of the 268 member roads of the association had been called at Chicago Dec. 7 to discuss the future of the association.

"If winners and losers were to abandon war-time ideals for a while," said Signor Nitti, "and rather were to persuade themselves that the oppression of the vanquished cannot be lasting, and that there is no other radical way

out of the difficulty but that of small indemnities payable in a few years, adapting to the losers in tolerable proportions all debts contracted toward Great Britain and the United States, the European situation would immediately improve."

Signor Nitti's definite suggestion and concrete plan for putting Europe upon her feet again runs somewhat as follows: He would revise the League of Nations by omitting Clauses V and X.

"But the League of Nations," he



From photograph © Keystone View Company, Inc., of New York

George Downing of London and of Harvard College

A TIME when a great deal is

being written and spoken about English memories of great Americans, it is perhaps not out of place to recall from the dim chambers of the past an American reminiscence of a once well-known Englishman, and the still more well-known spot to which his name has been given.

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CUBAN LOAN SOON

HAVANA, Nov. 16—Chicago bankers and representatives from Blair & Co. of New York conferred with secretary of the Cuban treasury on the proposed loan. Competitive bidding is expected to be announced soon.

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SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The total gold output of the mines in the Transvaal for September was declared at 747,069 ounces, of a value of £1,473,964, a decrease of 5401 ounces compared with the August output. The output of the mines on the Witwatersrand was 728,597 ounces, a decrease of 5401 ounces, and of outside districts 15,492 ounces, an increase of 440 ounces.

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REFORMS WANTED IN U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

Federal Employees Complain of
12-Hour, Seven-Day Week,
in Many Places

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Correction of the 12-hour and seven-day week in government service and immediate action in regard to the reclassification of the Federal Civil Service are two of the reforms asked by the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees, composed of elected representatives of government workers in all federal services of the United States, now in session in Washington.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"La Habanera" Revived
at the Opéra-Comique

Paris, Oct. 27

THE Opéra-Comique has revived "La Habanera," a work by Raoul Laparra, which was first presented in 1908 and since has been left—for unknown reasons—in complete obscurity. The composition of M. Laparra captivates the attention by its strange personality, its strong virility, its sober impressionism. It is disconcerting in the means employed. It is perfect in the result obtained.

The libretto does not escape from the melodramatic banality of a film scenario. The Spain of M. Laparra is not the tumultuous, spruce, vibrating land of castanets and spangled toreros. His Spain is certainly dazzling with sunshine and its sky is crudely blue, but its soil is rough and tormented.

This somber drama, violent, harsh, rapid, is not without beauty. But all the true emotion comes from the music. It is extremely and constantly interesting. It may be awkward, lacking in originality and ingenuity. But it is composed with an artistic and theatrical instinct so strong, so just, as to be irresistible. M. Laparra creates an atmosphere by the haunting repetition of rhythms and melodies, by the slow fascination of reminiscences which grow on your mind than you unconsciously repeat.

M. Laparra's dramatic sense is so perfect that these elementary processes reach to an extraordinary force. His tact is so remarkable as to inspire him to the choice of the very notes and the very rhythms most proper to give one the strongest emotion.

S. H.

Music News and Reviews

Miss Ethel Grow Presents
Program of American Songs

New York, Nov. 15

Give me my robe, put on my crown,
sang Miss Ethel Grow, contralto, presenting the aria, "Cleopatra's Death" (MSS.), by Henry Holden Huss, at Aeolian Hall, last night. So at least I think she sang, though I have had to look up Act V, Scene 2, of "Anthony and Cleopatra" to find out precisely what the Queen says. From my place in the balcony at the back of the hall, I could understand practically nothing of the singer's texts; and I heard four of the five groups of selections.

Possibly those who know their Shakespeare by heart could follow the words of the Huss aria, although, according to my experience, familiarity with the words is of no help to a listener at a song recital or at an opera performance, except when combined with familiarity with the notes. I wish I could report in detail upon the Huss composition, because I was favorably impressed with its general musical outlines. I think it must have some dramatic interest, but I could scarcely determine what such interest consisted in, from Miss Grow's interpretation.

Miss Grow's program was entirely American, the composers ranging from Francis Hopkins to Pearl G. Curran. The performance, however, of American programs so often happens to be unsatisfactory that I am compelled to believe MacDowell, in asking program-makers not to treat him as an American but as a musician of the world—I will not attempt to quote just what he said—was right. I want some time to hear the Huss "Cleopatra" aria sung along with pieces by Schumann, Brahms and Debussy, as many times I have heard La Forge's "To a Messenger," which was one of Miss Grow's numbers.

Some of the composers represented: Watts, Burleigh, Nevin, Woodward, Mokrejs, Kramer, Hadley, Beach, Rihm, Delamarre, McKinney, Cartier, Johnson. The accompanist: Charles Albert Baker. W. P. T.

Holst Suite for Strings
Played at Queen's Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3.—There is usually a definite mood running through each program planned by Sir Henry Wood. Picturesque happiness seemed to be that of the second symphony concert at Queen's Hall on Oct. 28. The orchestra were in better form than at the previous concert, Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony went well, and Sapechnikoff gave a rousing performance of Tchaikowsky's G Major Concerto for piano forte, his terrific technique matching the terrific cadenza.

On a smaller scale, but thoroughly enjoyable, was the Suite for String Orchestra, by Gustav Holst. Originally written for St. Paul's Girls School, where Holst is musical director, the work is a model of what first-rate results can be obtained by a first-rate composer with simple means. Frankly, it is delightful. Each of the four movements is compact of character and vitality. Rhythm points the thoughts with wit. The scoring is rich in the best effects of string tone. So admirably was the suite laid out that, beside results brilliant to the ear, the players can fairly revel in their task. The first movement, a jig, is robust and lively, yet tinged with a certain sternness due to the modal coloring. The second, an ostinato, has a continuously recurrent figure that is created with delicate and intriguing subtleties of cross rhythm. The third, an intermezzo, is saturated with lyrical charm, the quartet of solo instruments against the orchestral background being a felicitous feature. For the finale, Holst has employed two old English tunes—"The Dargason" and "Greensleeves." It is, in fact, a parallel movement to the finale of his Suite for Military Band, where he has used the same tunes in the same manner and with the same harmonies. Here, as there, the effect is exhilarating, and rounds off the suite in the "happy ever after" mood.

M. M. S.

tions. The music is that which is called for by this very drama. It seems spontaneously to emanate from the décor, the costumes, the situation. You may or you may not like it, but in any case it dominates you. M. Laparra may lack skill in his musical writing but he is undoubtedly a great artist.

Contrary to the young musicians of today who often speculate on combinations of sounds to the detriment of the idea, the line, the general architecture, M. Laparra goes straight ahead without ever breaking the élan of his vehemence and spontaneous verve. His phrases are full of energy. The second scene, when Ramon reveals the secret of his unhappy love, is full of melodious lines written in a broad style, while the accompaniment is almost exclusively consonant. The harmonization of the work is devoid of artifices, subtleties and refinements. Its simplification is extremely effective.

"La Habanera" is the production of a musician remarkably intelligent, profoundly sensitive. Spanish rhythms and notably those of the habanera constitute the frame of the musical weft. These rhythms themselves are always free from ornaments.

The interpretation was brilliant. Mlle. Hélène Demellier, who created the rôle 12 years ago, is again Pilar, to whom she gives strong and intelligent personality full of picturesqueness. M. Vanni Marcoux was Ramon, of whom he gave an impressive realization. M. Catherine conducted the orchestra with wonderful skill. The mise en scène and the costumes were superb.

S. H.

"The Patriarchs of the Grove," From the Painting by William Wendt

may be passing fancies, random relaxations from the more serious work which Mr. Chanler has done these many years. But if serious they do not augur well for his scruples and decorations to come. Mr. Chanler has proven himself so often the imaginative interpreter of natural form at its fullest that any too great excursion into the realms of the unconsidered and purely speculative would be a pity.

The Ainslie Galleries are the scene of a collection of French art of the "1830" period and of today, brought to New York by Lieut. Henry Page and Pierre Hentgen. Of the "Barbizon school" are examples of Corot, of unusual interest in an early German sketch made when the painter was studying in Italy—Dieter, Daum, Daumagney, Bodding, and others. Other French painters of that time of importance to be seen here are Marignies, Flandrin-Latour, Monticelli, Meissonier, Rousseau, and Raffaelli. Jacques-Emile Blanche is the outstanding figure among the moderns and his two large flower decorations command in-

stant attention. J. G. Domergue has several of his suave studies of women elegantly gowned in shimmering cloth of gold or silver, their bountiful skirts making lovely patterns.

John Young-Hunter has shown an interesting setting for his group of portraits and landscape sketches, that of the finely appointed rooms of Monique Flagg Inc., dealers in furniture and tapestries. There his portraits are seen in a setting approximating a modern drawing-room, and they take their relative place in the general decorative scheme of things. Three men of widely contrasting type show Mr. Young-Hunter's ability as a keen observer of character: E. W. Scripps, a western newspaper man, is caught in easy attitude, behind the scenes—so to speak—of his 30 publications; Gen. Avery D. Andrews, a military portrait personified; Robert Edmund Jones, as brilliantly transcribed in Mr. Young-Hunter's best manner, which strongly suggests the firm fluent modeling of Velasquez. Portraits of women and children and several landscapes of New Mexico.

R. F.

worth of the Bergman Studios. Three arched openings in an orange-tinted wall, reminiscent of the Lovat Fraser setting for "The Beggar's Opera," contrast with a deep blue night sky. The "cyclorama" that semicircular stretch of canvas or surface of plaster upon which lights can be played to create the illusion of sky, appears in this and in many of these models.

The skillful use of curtains is another point to be noted. Sometimes they suggest the walls of a room.

Sometimes, as in the "symbolical" setting by David S. Mudgett for "The Death of Tintagiles," they represent

a material object nor substance, but merely express the vaguely mystical mood of the piece. Yet again they may be used to designate summarily actual objects. In a model for Openheim's "Night," Neal Caldwell thus denotes a narrow street flanked by towering houses of neutral color, while at the end clotheslines with gay garments cross the aperture against the sky. Here is the idea of a street reduced to its essentials.

One's satisfaction with the freedom of method employed in many of these models is tempered by the conviction that most of the designers find it difficult if not impossible to suggest a definite time and place when so required. The vermillion screen designed by Detroit student for a Japanese Noh play fails for this reason to make its point, as does the model for "Turandot, Princess of China." The one is not sufficiently Japanese, the other fails save in details here and there, to suggest a Chinese throne room. It is in this respect that the Harvard work is most encouraging. John M. Brown has given, with a few spars and the white woodwork of a forecastle, the unmistakable suggestion of the sea, and a tramp schooner upon it, required by Eugene O'Neill's "Moon of the Caribbees." Mrs. L. G. Daingerfield's cottage for "Lonesome Like" is convincingly forlorn and convincingly Lancashire. In a setting for Rostand's "Romancers," Mr. McAndrews achieves an old-world delicacy thoroughly appropriate to the piece. These three models were made in Professor Pope's course in Stage Design at Harvard and Radcliffe. Similarly, "Beranger," a Harvard Dramatic Club setting, is as French as need be.

It is good to know that among those who will be the stage-designers of the future, both these impulses are at work: the desire for color, light, beauty of proportion and design; and a sense of the need for bending all these to the service of the play in hand, though it means a sacrifice of pictorial self-sufficiency. The interplay of these ideals will enrich the theater.

Oliver Waterman Larkin.

Stage Design Models at
Fogg Museum, Harvard

co-operation she repays by making room in her exhibition for Harvard stage models which are by no means the least interesting in the group, and which serve to round out the impression of variety achieved by the whole.

One may see in all degrees the range from simple, restrained "architectural" stage settings to the free, brilliant, and often conventionalized treatment of reality. Of the former is a working model by Raymond Sovey for Milne's "The Dover Boy," as produced in New York. A spacious paneled room made comfortably luminous by sunlight through a large Tudor window at the back; that is all, and, one decides, quite sufficient. Beside this model stands one devised by Burdette Kappes of Carnegie Institute for a Pierrot play, "The Perfume of the Rose." Here a hedge has been suggested by green canvas frames, cut arbitrarily into three arched openings. A cottage with dizzy steep roof is glimpsed beyond, and farther away are hillside stretches, pastures and meadowland of impossibly bright yellow and green in perfectly clean-cut rectangles. Here again, granted the type of the piece, one admits the appropriateness of the setting. In this latter case, the designer has been free to employ his imagination, provided he creates good color, light, and line.

The wise observer, especially if he is schooled in the ways of the "new" stagecraft, will distinguish, after the first glance, between the stage model as a delight in itself and the same model, as representing, in inches rather than in feet the outer clothing for all living play, with actors who must move and speak and be seen, ideas which must be bodily forth in visual terms, perhaps a definite environment, whether of New England or of ancient Greece, to be called up unmistakably.

For the stage designer is both more and less than a painter of pictures. To the pigments on his palette he adds light, the living element which plays upon color and form in limitless ways. And he also adds motion. Not one composition of figures, but a series each one of which is different from all the others, is within the range of his powers. In return for this glorious equipment, the artist in the theater is called upon to realize that the mere picture, within its prosenium frame, however masterly it may be, is not the end and aim of his art, as it is of easel-painting. His design must be capable of translation without loss of significance into the wood and canvas of the actual theater. Once so translated, it must be a living and discreet comment, not upon its own effectiveness, but upon the meaning of the play which it seeks to illustrate. This intricate combination of the fantastically ideal with the hard-headed practical is typical of the theater.

Miss Purdy has gathered some 25 to 30 stage models, representing largely the work of those younger designers whose enthusiastic entry into the theater augurs so well for its future. Scarcely one of these names is well known. Students have made these three-dimensional designs as projects in class or in contest, at Harvard University, at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, and in the schools of Detroit; and in the belief that these beginnings might stimulate others, she has already packed and unpacked her black boxes in many places, notably in Chicago, Detroit, at Peterboro, New Hampshire, on the occasion of last summer's drama conference there; at Provincetown, in Yale University Library; at Concord, Massachusetts; and now as the guest of Harvard College, whose interested

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Los Angeles, Cal.

EXHIBITIONS have come and gone and various clubs among artists and craftsmen have been organized and pushed to a more or less successful place in Los Angeles during the past dozen years, but, though all this time the California Art Club has been and no doubt, always will be, the central hub about which the art world of the southwest revolves. It is significant that those who were showing in the early formative days are, almost to a member, still showing today.

But they are not any of them showing the same kind of pictures. Time was, over a half dozen years ago, when one could go to the gallery and slowly revolving in the middle of the room pick out without aid of a catalog most of the artists exhibiting. Not that they were poor pictures—from it—but there was a certain sameness in style and composition. Californian art was entering on a growing period which has now, to continue the simile, reached the state of strong adulthood.

As a point of example one may take Jack Wilkinson Smith. A few years ago one acquainted with the artists would have had no difficulty in recognizing one of his canvases among many. They were of pleasant and placid scenes, and in a quiet key—gentle knobs and curves enlivened with a bright spring green and a turquoise sky—sufficiently good to make his name known.

Then something happened. Perhaps it was that he began to paint the sea and perhaps it was but a natural growth. At any rate today one will look first at the picture and then at the catalog to see who painted it. His low hills this year have grown past even the "heaven kissing" stage and have pierced the clouds in the highest of the high Sierras, and his marine "Surging Water" is full of the color and surge of the restless sea.

Among the women Katherine Lehighton has provided a surprise. She too, who once painted rose gardens and wisteria arbors and shaded walkways—good things and pleasant and easily forgotten—has been a steady worker and her "Lake George" in the Sierras, that mecca of all strong artists, holds its own with any other mountain scene shown while her "Portrait" has a quiet color and a human solidity that indicate both versatility and ability.

One's satisfaction with the freedom of method employed in many of these models is tempered by the conviction that most of the designers find it difficult if not impossible to suggest a definite time and place when so required.

The vermillion screen designed by Detroit student for a Japanese Noh play fails for this reason to make its point, as does the model for "Turandot, Princess of China."

The one is not sufficiently Japanese, the other fails save in details here and there, to suggest a Chinese throne room. It is in this respect that the Harvard work is most encouraging. John M. Brown has given, with a few spars and the white woodwork of a forecastle, the unmistakable suggestion of the sea, and a tramp schooner upon it, required by Eugene O'Neill's "Moon of the Caribbees." Mrs. L. G. Daingerfield's cottage for "Lonesome Like" is convincingly forlorn and convincingly Lancashire. In a setting for Rostand's "Romancers," Mr. McAndrews achieves an old-world delicacy thoroughly appropriate to the piece. These three models were made in Professor Pope's course in Stage Design at Harvard and Radcliffe. Similarly, "Beranger," a Harvard Dramatic Club setting, is as French as need be.

Benjamin Brown has one of the best he has yet shown, the morning glow on the rocky walls of the towering sierras. John Coolidge who finds beauty in the busy streets shows a

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

An Exhibition Home in One Room

London, Oct. 20
Special Correspondence

THIS genius of British home-making and how it can be expressed in one room is exemplified in Miss Winifred James' exhibition bed-sitting room at 114, Fulham Road, London. Miss Winifred James has done a good deal of experimenting in furnishing on a compact scale, and in "Bachelor Betty," the book by which she first became known to the novel-reading public, she describes with delightful humor in one chapter her maiden effort at laying a Roman carpet or as she defines it, "six foot square of Roman obstinacy."

"People say to me," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "if you show this specimen room others will get your ideas!" But that is just what I am doing it for. I want to show what a girl can make of just an ordinary room without a single convenience in it. She will be fortunate if she even gets into the recess on one side of the fireplace that half cupboard that I have made into a dresser with shelves for china above it.

"The room is to be on view on Saturday afternoons as well as other days in the week, because I want to get business girls to come to see it. And I am intending also to send notices to all the girls' colleges in London."

Miss James, or Mrs. de Jan, as she is in private life, takes a keen delight in showing all the details of her exhibition room, details on which much thought and time have been expended but which, once seen, could easily be copied by the girl, with perhaps less time and taste at her disposal.

Cream Walls and Marigolds

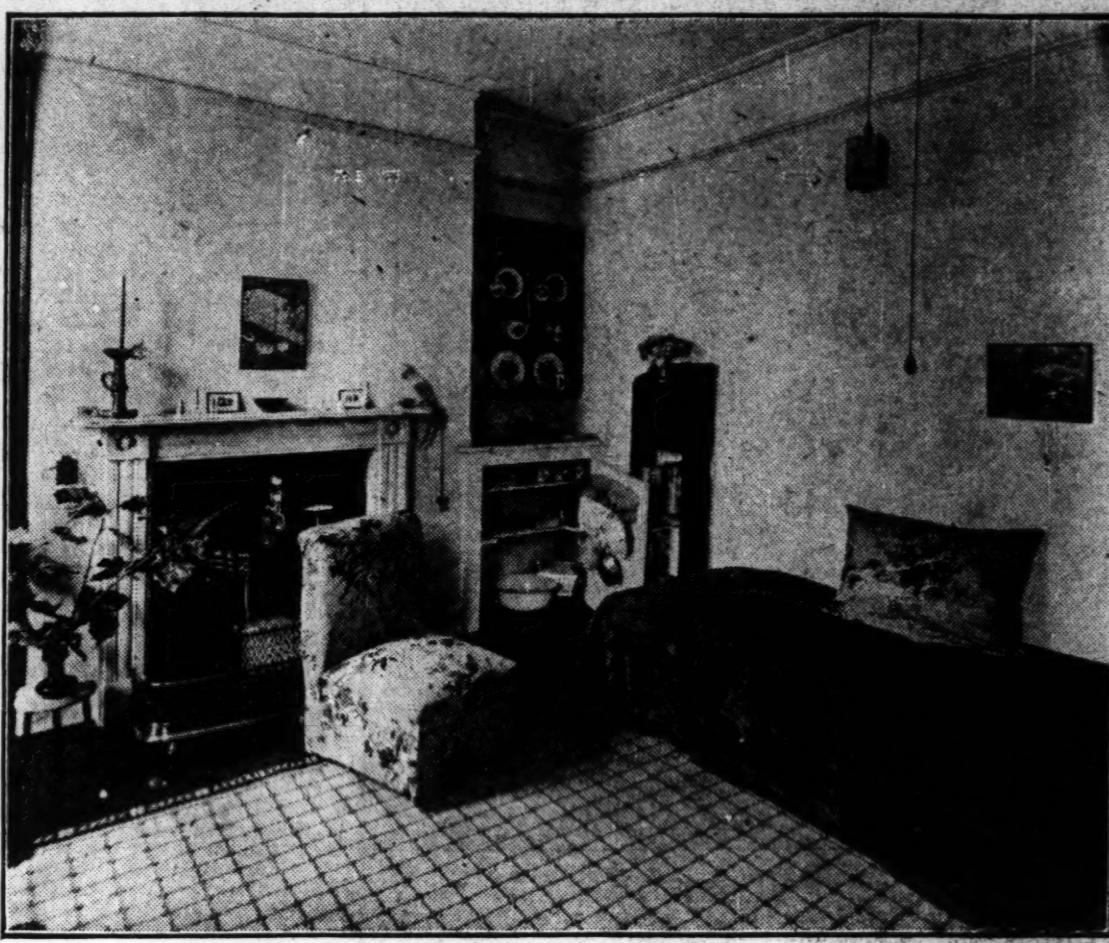
The first impression of the room, with its cream walls and putty-colored carpet, lime-checked and bordered with black, is that it is a cheerful, comfortable sitting room in actual use. There is none of the furniture shop's cold conventionality about it which marks most exhibition rooms. There are even marigolds in a vase on the long narrow center table which is just an ordinary deal table with its legs stained, but distinctive, because of its graceful proportions. The top has been left unstained so that after being used for cooking it can be scrubbed.

Between the two windows which are hung with casement curtains of spaced government linen is a mahogany chest, and above this a long narrow mirror hung from the picture rail by chains. This is the dressing table though no one would suspect it.

The greatest possible use has been made of the recesses either side of the fireplace. One is surrounded by a molding of dark stained wood and fitted with a shelf from which hangs a curtain of striped jaspé material in a warm blue. Behind the curtain are projecting wooden arms for taking coat hangers so that the largest number of garments can be stored in the available space.

The Butler's Pantry

In the other recess is the improvised dresser mentioned before. The built-in cupboard is painted ivory-



Bed-Sitting Room With Kitchenette, Designed by Miss Winifred James of London

white like the rest of the woodwork, but the narrow set of shelves fixed to the wall above and surrounded by a heading is stained dark oak color. The wall at the back is distempered a dull rose against which some picturesque crockery with a fruit pattern stands out delightfully. These shelves have much the same effect as one of the expensive old oak sets.

Against the wall opposite the window is a couch bed made from an inexpensive camp-bed covered with a piece of government mohair plush in a delightful dried-leaf brown shade, and on it is a cushion covered in cretonne with a Chinese-yellow background. This cretonne also appears as the cover of an upholstered chair with a box seat for holding hats.

A Gay Cupboard

A gay little cupboard in one corner is a decorative feature. Starting its career as plain deal it was painted ivory-white. Then the panels at the sides and in the door were filled in with Japanese paper showing a white ground with a black fir-tree design on it and outlined with a double row of passe-partout paper; the inner one bright red and the outer one black.

The opposite corner near the door is curtained off and behind the curtain is revealed a shelf with all the necessary washing paraphernalia, the towels

being hung from hooks under the shelves.

The crowning point of the room is the kitchenette, for except for the radiators on the top of the gas stove and the shining copper kettle there is no hint that cooking could possibly be done in this dainty apartment.

Miss Winifred James, as she herself expresses it, "saves the kitchenette until the last," and then with an air of complete satisfaction and triumph she throws open the door of the built-in cupboard that does duty as a dresser, and there, on the shelves inside, and suspended from hooks on

the door, is a complete little kitchen equipment in perfect order.

The question of the cost of furnishing such a room was raised. She had spent in several ways more than was actually necessary, she explained.

"But," she went on, "if any girl said to me, 'I've got £10, could I begin?' I should say Yes. But one thing that I should advise anyone setting out to furnish a room on these lines to do is to take a few lessons in elementary carpentry; then she could put up the shelves and do other little things that I have had to pay a carpenter to do for me."

Georg Jensen, Beautifier of Homes

ONE spring day in 1904 something seemingly quite insignificant happened in the Danish town of Birkerod. A Danish sculptor became a silversmith and announced his new career by placing in the window of a modest shop a gray cushion containing 20 pieces of silver which he had wrought. These pieces were altogether different from anything in the displays of other silversmiths. Evidently they were inspired, not by the commercial market but by an inner compulsion in the heart of an artist. Those who had been in Italy said, "Has a new Benvenuto Cellini been born?" The little gray cushion with its score of ornaments was important because it gave impetus, just rising again after a long night behind the smoky clouds, to a new movement, of a machine-run world, in behalf of beauty united with utility and infusing the commonplace operations of living.

The artist was Georg Jensen, who in his boyhood had been apprenticed to a jeweler, but who later had won for a sculptural group a gold medal and some traveling money which he had used to study the art of the Renaissance in its first home. There he had discovered the alliance of artist with artisan. Because his boyhood apprenticeship had taught him to know metals and precious stones, he was drawn by warmth of appreciation to the work of the great Italian and French silversmiths; because he was an artist he appreciated its beauty and felt the significance of permeating with loveliness the life of every day.

He knew that his impulse as a creator was toward art in common things, but he was not yet definite as to his medium. Returning home he worked for a time in ceramics, attaining results which brought him recognition but never were entirely harmonious with his own ideas and purposes.

Suddenly he knew that he must express himself in silver; that he must restore art to a craft which, responding too completely to the blandishments of machinery and a public more avaricious than artistic, had fallen low. He knew his materials; he knew art. Soon after that spring day when he trimmed his little window with silver ornaments, he became leader in Denmark of art in industry and after a while a power all through Europe.

His first creations were personal ornaments wrought in hammered silver and embodying amber and semi-precious stones. These almost at once became the vogue and so great was the demand for them among women that imitators of Jensen's style sprang up. In these pieces as well as in the table service which occupies him chiefly today, his motives derive from nature. Apparently the beauty of fruits and flowers, of insects, birds and beasts impressed upon him in boyhood when he lived among the fields and streams, and has been fostered always by observant hours in the places where nature hangs out her most lavish designs.

As his capital increased he confined himself more and more to household silver and in these expressions attained a more delicate and balanced craftsmanship than in jewelry. So rich and fine were his forms, so exquisite his moldings that he soon attained an international reputation. Despite the originality which impresses all his pieces, those who know Danish art tradition say that his work is a re-rendering through a new and vivid personality of ancient Danish art.

The days of small beginnings are

over. Museums in the capitals and large cities of Europe possess examples of his work. In 1915 he exhibited at the World's Fair in San Francisco and found admirers and purchasers among Americans. At home he has established a training school for silversmiths. Allying with himself as partner and designer, Johan Rohde, an experienced artist and stylist, he has formed a limited company whose aim it is to associate beauty with homely occupations. Possessing a staff of 125 men, several of them artists of reputation, with a shop established in Paris, at 235 Rue St. Honoré; with European museums seeking his work and a clientele in the United States, Mr. Jensen hopes to make articles of artistic importance available at prices no higher than those for commercial designs.

The Art Center in New York has been bringing his work more widely before the public by an exhibition of his hammered-silver ornaments which are always interesting in pattern and picturesqueness in their treatment of stones despite their preference for massiveness over delicacy, a characteristic which, as has been said, Mr. Jensen happily does not emphasize in the bowls, jugs, teapots, sauce boats, candlesticks, bonbonieres, baskets, dishes, trays and small silver articles of exquisite workmanship which he offers for the enrichment of daily living.

Household Hints

When beating a cake, or other batter, use the back of the beating spoon rather than the front, and the finished product will surprise you with its lightness. The beating process is for the purpose of whipping little air bubbles into the batter, which make the cake, biscuit, etc. light when baked. The back of the spoon does just that, quickly, while the sharp front edge

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cut through the batter with much less effect.

The bath tub and lavatory will take on a white, satiny finish if rinsed in bluing water after receiving the usual soap or powder scrubbing.

Slip a thimble or an old glove finger over the curtain rod before putting it through the curtain. Time will be saved and patience preserved.

The Return of the Hatpin

London, England
Special Correspondence

SMART milliners still discountenance the hatpin when it is used only to secure the hat. A hat should so perfectly as not to require any such aid, they say. However, recently, they have unbent sufficiently to admit the merits of the pin as a decoration. A charming result of this concession has just been seen in a small, close hat of nigger-brown dull silk with a double-headed pin thrust through the front, the heads being of pear-shaped cut jet edged with brilliants and forming the only trimming.

The writer's observations after a walk in the West End led to the conclusion that though a majority of well-gowned women support the smart milliners, others in defiance of their decree pin their hats firmly on to their hair. Perhaps they may have had some such experience as the woman who, after having a new Paris model, guaranteed by her milliner to be wind-proof, lifted from her head and deposited on the ground at her feet as she stepped out of her car to enter a well-known store, made straight for the hatpin counter, where she found in the chief assistant a sympathetic listener on the subject of hats, and winds, and the advantages of pinning.

Just the Right Place

Many women, as a matter of fact have never given up wearing pins. But everything depends on having the right pin for each hat and putting it in just the right place. So varied and charming are the pins that are to be had that there is no excuse at all for wearing a smart hat with one of the common black chin-headed kind.

The hatpin already mentioned has a specially shaped socket and a chat with the chief assistant elicited some interesting information. Pins of which the heads are of real cornelian in a ball shape with crystal through the center are among the most popular. Necklaces to match them add a good touch. Onyx, which is largely used in all good jewelry, is requisitioned for hatpins. One such pin, in triple design, and allied with crystal, gave an excellent effect. Bead necklaces may be had to correspond.

Swiss Lapis Lazuli

Another thistle-headed pin has the lower part of Swiss lapis lazuli and the upper part of real crystal. The Swiss lapis is stained to make it look like that which comes from the Orient. With a lapis ball pin in the ball of a piece of this stone is often worn on a ribbon around the neck. To go with the much-favored crystal necklaces are some beautiful pins of polished crystals set in silver.

Quartz pins with crystal through the center are found in various tints of which the rose quartz in very pale pink is preferred because it goes well in a hat of any color. The same may be said of the large uneven pearl-mountain, paste, cups, and the very nicely shaped hats set in silver.

Real ivory bat-shaped pins are inlaid with gold or with a surrounding band of cut rubies, emeralds or sapphires. Finally, there is the tortoise-shell pin which is considered especially appropriate for sports hats and is sometimes studded with real gold drops by way of a decoration.

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The New English Fashion Designs

London, England
Special Correspondence

ENGLISH dress designers have hitherto been working at a disadvantage. The fact is they have been afraid of one another; but since the recent fashion exhibition in London things have greatly changed. The spirit of "get together" has come upon them. They have seen the futility and folly of attacking individually the taste of the great public, and henceforward their ideas and designs will be to a great extent pooled and the result given to the world.

While there is no doubt that Paris will probably still lead the world of fashion, London will also take its place as a center of design. This is the considered opinion not only of the promoters of the recent exhibition, but also of the buyers who visited it. The latter were astounded by the quality of the gowns displayed, the extremely good quality of materials, and the taste and brain work evidently put into the creations.

Many who came to scoff remained to buy. Not a few who are accustomed to visit Paris, Deauville, and other centers twice a year at least, "took in" the exhibition in the spirit of "let's see what English people are doing." One prominent West End buyer who had already purchased largely on the continent spent in two hours more than \$5000. His verdict was, "I am absolutely astounded; I had no idea that you could do it."

Gordon Selfridge, whose experience of dress-shows in many parts of the world is unrivaled, remarked to the chairman of the committee, "I think you are to be heartily congratulated. You have raised the position of London creations to their proper plane. I consider this exhibition is unique; and it certainly marks an epoch in the English gown trade."

An American writer, not holding English dress design in extravagant esteem, said to an exhibitor, "Madam, I am surprised and delighted; and I shall write and tell people on the other side what beautiful things I have seen at this exhibition."

"There is no doubt they were beautiful; not as startling, perhaps, as Paris creations, not as daring, but better adapted to the British figure and designed with an eye to elegant effect, which was most admirable.

Prejudice against English designs has been ended. Like most prejudice, this was largely due to lack of knowledge. This is admitted by English manufacturers to have been largely their own fault. Timidity has vanished. English dress design has taken on a new lease of life by reason of the spirit which was born at the fashion exhibitions. No longer—it is confidently prophesied by those who know—will American and Colonial buyers decry London as a fashion center. The result of

the thorough and painstaking labor spent during the last decade by English designers is bearing fruit.

The volume of business done was enormous. Hardly a firm or exhibitor opened. A buyer coming over from Paris, en route to her home in the North of England, drifted into the exhibition to while away an hour. So intrigued was she by the display of evening cloaks at one of the stands that though her list for the winter was quite full she bought largely. "I do not know what my first will say to me when I get back; but I simply could not resist those cloaks and I know I can sell them—and at a good profit."

Not the least pleasing feature of the exhibition is the fact that it will insure work to many dressmakers this winter who might otherwise have had a very thin time.

It has been the custom with English people—and indeed, in the custom now—to belittle their own work and to pose as grumbler against their own country. The Fashions Exhibition has done much to explode the reason for this. One of its best results has been that Emerson implied, in a certain memorable sentence—a friend can perform for one no better service.

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The recent sharp decline in foreign bond prices on the New York stock exchange reflects the disturbed conditions abroad and more particularly the apprehension among American investors as to what might happen in the future.

Opinions differ, however, as to the ultimate outcome. The president of the largest bank in the United States issued an optimistic statement after a trip to Europe, while a former president of the same institution can find few hopeful aspects of the situation.

Such a contradiction in the viewpoints of two eminent authorities probably fairly measures the situation. Both constructive and destructive forces are to be found at work in Europe today. On the one hand, most governments are still borrowing to meet current expenses, the catastrophic decline of the mark continues, the clash of opposing national ambitions constantly threatens renewed warfare, socialistic tendencies are alarmingly evidenced by such proposals as the Swiss referendum on a capital levy.

On the other hand, the people of Europe are generally hard at work, realizing that work only will solve their problem. Progress is being made toward balanced budgets and stable currencies. The problems of Europe are gradually being solved by conference rather than by warfare. The investor with faith in the ultimate salvation of Europe is asking if the market for foreign bonds does not offer attractive opportunities at present levels.

The following table gives the year's highs, Tuesday's closing quotations and the extent of the decline for eight leading foreign issues, including one South American bond which has recently been under pressure:

	1921	1922	Change
Bond	100% 1/2	100% 1/2	0%
Belgium 7 1/2% '45	108	98	-11%
Brazil 8% '41	108	94	-13%
Tschechoslovakia 8% '51	100	85	-15%
French 8% '45	108	93	-15%
Jugoslavia 8% '62	95	70	-25%
Paris-Lyon-Med 6% '58	85	66	-18%
Switzerland 7% '42	98	82	-16%
Swiss 8% '40	123	116	-6%

DIVIDENDS

Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared the regular quarterly 1/4 per cent preferred dividend payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Pearlanks, Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly 1/4 per cent preferred dividend payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Directors of the Wamsutter Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 14.

Cities Service declared the regular monthly dividends of 5 per cent, payable in cash and stock, 1/4 per cent on the common stock and cash dividends of 1/4 per cent each on the preferred and preference "B" stocks, all payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1/4 per cent on the common stock and 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

United States Gypsum Company declared a special dividend of 10 per cent, payable in common stock, 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Directors of Baldwin Locomotive Works declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on both the common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 2.

Trans World declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Galena Signal Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the original and new preferred stocks, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 9.

American Stores Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Beechnut Packing Company declared the usual monthly dividend of 4 cents a share on the common, payable Dec. 9 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Timken Roller Bearing Company declared a dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 5. An additional dividend of the same amount was declared.

Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 7 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Directors of Laclede Gas Light Company declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. Three months ago a dividend of \$1.75 a share was declared on the issue.

Directors of International Cement Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Laclede Gas Company declared the regular semi-annual \$2.50 preferred dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Aaron & Co. declared the regular quarterly 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Hackensack Water Company declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common and the regular semi-annual of 87 1/2 cents a share on the preferred, both payable Dec. 14 to stock of record Dec. 23. On Dec. 1 of last year a payment of 75 cents a share was made on the common stock. In 1921 and 1922 the semi-annual payments heretofore paid in June were omitted.

West Penn Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent on the 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

GERMANY GETS A GRIP ON RUSSIA

Locomotive Buying Considered
One of Chief Signs of Hold

PETROGRAD (Special Correspondence)—It apparently seems more and more that Germany is daily increasing her hold on Russia. Since the opening of the port of Petrograd 128 locomotives have been imported from Germany. According to the Pravda these engines are for the Nikolai railway. The Soviet battle cruiser Rossia has been recently disarmed and sold to a German concern. The Letton Railway Office has placed orders of machinery in Germany to the extent of 14,000,000 Letton rubles. These machines are for the railway repair workshops. It is assured that the German goods find a ready market in the Kharbin district, where they cause a keen competition to the American goods. A German commercial bank will soon be opened in Kharbin.

The Central League of Co-operative Buyers has placed orders in Germany for a large number of agricultural implements.

The Siemens-Schuckert concern has granted a credit to the Electrotechnical trust of Central Russia. A mixed company in which the Michael & Co. concern of Berlin is interested has just been floated, with the object of producing potassium salts in Siberia. With the participation of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture, a Russo-German agricultural concern has just been formed, whose object is the organization of mixed companies to undertake the relief of Russian agriculture.

AKRON COMPANIES SEE IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION

AKRON, O., Nov. 16—All industries in this district are moving forward, and commercial building is increasing, although home building continues to lag. Approximately 4,000,000 of commercial building is either under way or will be under way by the first of the year.

The machine and tool industry, closely allied with the rubber industry, is making plans for the best year since the depression, and expansion is planned by some of the smaller plants.

The rubber industry continues production at a high point, and is making preparations to increase within the next two months, due to the volume of spring dating business. According to indications, winter business will exceed any ever experienced, except in 1920. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. increase, scheduled for Nov. 1, has been postponed to Dec. 1. The company is now making slightly more than 20,000 tires a day. Firestone is still making in excess of 22,000 tires a day, and the B. F. Goodrich Company in excess of 18,000 tires a day, with other business—shoes and boots, sundries, mechanical goods—reaching peak figures. The shoe business, especially, is reported good.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In the first six months of 1922 the mineral production of Canada was valued at \$57,652,944, of which \$26,475,544 was metals and \$31,297,400 non-metals.

The American Railway Association has informed the Interstate Commerce Commission that cars are being sent west through Chicago alone.

The Argentine 1922-23 wheat crop is estimated at 215,220,000 bushels, a high mark. The preceding year's yield was 186,641,000 bushels. The estimated total crop is 49,600,000, compared with 32,272,000 of 1920-21.

A plan for the reorganization of the Great Salt Lake Corporation, a protective committee, the income bonds to be sold to provide new money and common stock issued to present bondholders in lieu of old bonds.

Resources of New Jersey state and savings banks and trust companies were \$91,520,756 on Sept. 15, an increase of \$33,163,507 compared with last year. Deposits increased \$27,932,708 to \$85,583,101, and surplus funds gained \$1,673,582 to \$47,753.

The American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1/4 per cent, payable in cash and stock, 1/4 per cent on the common stock, 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Directors of Baldwin Locomotive Works declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on both the common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 2.

Trans World declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Galena Signal Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the original and new preferred stocks, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 9.

American Stores Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Beechnut Packing Company declared the usual monthly dividend of 4 cents a share on the common, payable Dec. 9 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Timken Roller Bearing Company declared a dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 5. An additional dividend of the same amount was declared.

Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 7 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Directors of International Cement Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Laclede Gas Light Company declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. Three months ago a dividend of \$1.75 a share was declared on the issue.

Directors of Laclede Gas Light Company declared a dividend of 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Aaron & Co. declared the regular quarterly 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Hackensack Water Company declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common and the regular semi-annual of 87 1/2 cents a share on the preferred, both payable Dec. 14 to stock of record Dec. 23. On Dec. 1 of last year a payment of 75 cents a share was made on the common stock. In 1921 and 1922 the semi-annual payments heretofore paid in June were omitted.

West Penn Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent on the 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
EASIER AFTER
EARLY UPTURNPrices Are Forced Upward by
Shorts Covering Later
Decline

Encouraged by the declaration of numerous dividend increases and further large stock dividends, the bulls on the New York stock exchange resumed their attack against the short interest at the outset this morning and soon effected advances of 1 to 3 points throughout the list.

Some of yesterday's weak issues especially New Haven, Consolidated Gas and Texas Gulf Sulphur were conspicuously strong. Buying for both accounts was in large volume with particular strength again appearing in the higher priced stocks, especially Standard Oil of New Jersey, Du Pont and National Biscuit, the latter again reaching a new top figure.

The steels, oils, equipments, food, textile, can, leather, and low-priced railroads were bid for at rapidly rising prices.

Confidence in the immediate course of prices was reinforced by the revival of outside buying to a considerable extent and the recuperative power exhibited by the bond market, notably the foreign issues, which continued to work toward higher levels, the recent low prices for these bonds encouraging buying on a large scale for a speculative turn apart from the intrinsic merit of the securities.

Industrials Soar

Buying of stocks on knowledge that future railroad and industrial earnings were promising went on at a good pace throughout the morning, with the bulls becoming more cheerful when the higher level failed to bring out the recently customary supply of offerings to impede the advance.

Accumulation was evident in various stocks, one of the incidents of the trading being the purchase of two separate blocks of 10,000 shares of General Motors at 15, after which the price moved up to 15 1/2.

Apart from an exceptional display of weakness in the shipping group, which carried Marine preferred down 3 points to a new low level for the year, and a loss of 2 points in American International, prices pursued a steady upward course.

Spectacular advances were recorded by high-priced industrial shares, Du Pont climbing 11 1/2 and Woolworth 8 points. Railway Steel Springs was lifted 4 1/2, Kresge 4%, Consolidated Gas and Associated Dry Goods 3, while a varied list of other industrials and specialties improved 2 to 2 1/2 points.

Railroad stocks also made a particularly good showing, with Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico gaining 2 points each.

Cash money opened at 5 per cent.

Fisher Body at New High

Fisher Body was run up 5 points to a new top figure, American Express 4, Otis Elevator 2 1/2, and Underwood Typewriter, Laclede Gas and International Cement 3 to 3 1/2, the two last-mentioned stocks responding to higher dividend declarations, before the general market took a decided dip downward. Realizing by traders who had a good profit on recent purchases and the unsettling effect created by active liquidation of special stocks caused a considerable relapse from the high prices of the morning. General Asphalt was driven down 4% to a new low figure. Marine preferred lost 4 points in all and North American gave way 3. Houston Oil, Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Marine common were also depressed 1 to 2 points under yesterday's final figures.

Bonds in Demand

A broad inquiry prevailed for foreign and corporation issues during the early session of today's bond market. United States Government issues, however, lagged.

The feature in the foreign quarter was a jump of 8 1/2 points to 90 by Brazil 7s, compared with the low figure of 79 reached on Tuesday, when the weakness in the general bond market was rather acute. Brazil 8s also climbed 3 1/2, Prague 7s 2, Lyons 6 1/2, Seine 7s and Swiss 8s 1 1/2, and Bordeaux 6s, Marcellus 6s, French 7 1/2s and 8s, Belgian 6s, 7s and 8s, Czechoslovakian 8s and Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean 6s, a point or more.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p.m.)

	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines . . . . .	.07	.07	.07
Amalg. Min. Co. . . . .	.36	.34	.34
Anglo Gold . . . . .	.16	.15	.15
Argo Corp. . . . .	.11	.10	.10
Boston & Montana . . . . .	.10	.07	.07
B-Mont Corp . . . . .	.80	.80	.80
Chief Com. Min. . . . .	.51	.51	.51
Colorado Mng . . . . .	.13	.13	.13
Crystal Corp . . . . .	.11	.11	.11
Goldfield Deep . . . . .	.25	.24	.24
Gold Bond . . . . .	.10	.09	.10
Mutual Corp . . . . .	.30	.35	.35
Nixon . . . . .	.03	.03	.03
Shaw . . . . .	.88	.88	.88
Southern Coal . . . . .	.45	.45	.45
United Verde Ext . . . . .	.23	.25	.25
Verde Mines . . . . .	.38	.37	.37

Liverpool Cotton
(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p.m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close prev.
Dec.	25.95	26.10	25.58	25.66	26.18
Jan.	25.80	25.98	25.53	25.54	26.07
Feb.	25.67	25.80	25.50	25.54	26.01
March	25.85	25.97	25.50	25.34	26.01
April	25.66	25.76	25.30	25.34	26.87
May	25.67	25.86	25.30	25.34	26.87
June	25.67	25.86	25.30	25.34	26.87
July	25.67	25.86	25.30	25.34	26.87
Aug.	25.78	25.86	25.30	25.54	26.09

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close prev.
Dec.	14.70	14.70	14.55	14.57	
Jan.	14.58	14.61	14.40	14.40	14.41
Feb.	14.35	14.36	14.19	14.19	14.18
March	14.20	14.20	14.04	14.04	14.07
April	13.85	13.95	13.82	13.82	12.78
May	13.11	13.11	13.06	13.06	12.98
June	13.09	13.09	13.06	13.06	12.98
July	13.09	13.09	13.06	13.06	12.98
Aug.	13.09	13.09	13.06	13.06	12.98
Sept.	13.09	13.09	13.06	13.06	12.98
Oct.	13.09	13.09	13.06	13.06	12.98

Spots 15 29 up 6 points. Tone at close easy. Sales 5000 bales.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Last 2:30 p.m.)

Open High Low Close
Adv Rumely pf. 48 76 74 73 75

Ajax Rubber 12 12 12 12 12

Air Reduction 59 54 54 54 54

Alaska Gold 3 3 3 3 3

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SLUMP IN SECOND GRADE RAILROAD STOCKS SEVERE

Losses Range From 4 to 28 Points and Some Issues Are at Low for the Year

The rather heavy break in the stocks of so-called second grade railroads has given cause for much concern among holders of the issues and those who have been predicting railroad prosperity and consequent enhancement in the market value of these speculative securities.

The series of events which dimmed railroad earnings prospects really began with the coal strike on April 1, although the effects were not immediately apparent. Then came the 10 per cent rate reduction July 1 and the shopmen's strike to put on the finishing touch.

There is no doubt that the shopmen's strike was a serious setback as regards the outlook for some roads, and in certain instances was an immediate cause of financial difficulty, as in the case of the Chicago & Alton. Many other roads found it impossible to maintain their showing in the face of reduced rates and increased expenses resulting from the strike.

Speculatively, Rock Island was one of the first to show signs of disintegration. A strong, well-organized pool had been active in that stock for some months, and in September carried the price up to 50. It became apparent, however, that the road's operating results for this year were not going to meet expectations, and would not justify the current selling prices for the stock. The pool abruptly abandoned further objectives and began to cash in.

Holders of such issues as Baltimore & Ohio common and Missouri Pacific preferred, where hope of dividend inauguration was strong, have lately somewhat wearied of the prospect.

The Ann Arbor preferred dividend policy proved a distinct disappointment. These are a few of the developments which helped to turn the speculative tide in the low-priced rails. Declines of 12 or 15 points from the high of the year are fairly common in these issues.

In many cases a very large portion of the advance from the low prices of last January has been canceled and in the case of Great Western preferred and Texas & Pacific new low prices for the year were established Tuesday.

Below are shown the declines in some of the erstwhile speculative favorites among the low-priced railroads.

	Nov 11	1922	from	low	high	low	high
Ann Arbor pfds	38%	52	28%	15%	40%	10%	30%
Baltimore & Ohio com	30%	35	20%	17%	38%	14%	35%
Chi. & St. P. com	25	30	20%	23	37	17%	30%
Chi. & E. I. & Pac. com	34	50	30%	16	60	14%	50%
Chi. & E. III. com	30%	43%	12%	13%	45%	11%	45%
do pfds	57%	64%	32	68	78%	32	78%
Erie com	18%	18%	7	8%	20%	7	20%
Great Western pfds	16%	35	11%	12	40	11%	40%
Mo. & K. & T. W. 15%	18%	30	12%	12	45	12%	45%
do pfds	40%	48%	24%	8%	52%	24%	52%
Miss. Pac. pfds	46%	62%	44	17%	71%	17%	71%
New Haven	21%	35%	12%	14%	40%	12%	40%
Pere Marquette com	28%	40%	19	11%	52%	11%	52%
Rutland pfds	25	53%	17%	28%	65%	17%	65%
St. L. & S. F. com	22%	32%	20%	9%	35%	22%	35%
Tex. & Pac.	22	36	22	14	48	14	48

*Nov. 16.

COPPER METAL MARKET TONE ALMOST FIRM

The tone of the copper market is steady, and might almost be called firm, judging from the attitude of some important sellers, with sales of round tonnages to domestic consumers at 13% cents, delivered to New England and other usual points. Moderate quantities have also been placed with export buyers at same price, f. a. s. Atlantic ports. Deliveries call for shipments in November and December, and on a moderate scale in January.

It looks as if the 13½-cent lots of electrolyte were cleaned up, at least, for the present. A slightly brighter sentiment has developed. It is conceded, however, that further expansion of South American output would probably produce another market reaction by creating technical weakness in the situation.

Trade interest centers largely around import movements and the growing importance of South American production. Imports of copper into the United States during the first quarter of this year were 68,320,000 pounds, for the second quarter nearly 105,280,000 pounds, and for the third quarter (partly estimated) to 137,760,000 pounds, or more than double the quantity imported during the first quarter of this year.

At the recent rate of importation, the tonnage of foreign copper which will be dumped on United States shores in the fourth quarter of 1922 will be 141,120,000 pounds, making total imports for the year of 452,480,000 pounds, compared with 338,240,000 pounds for last year, an increase of 114,240,000 pounds.

COLENZ ISSUES BONDS

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The City of Coblenz has issued an 8 per cent loan of 50,000,000 marks redeemable in 1923. The interest rate is the highest recorded for German loans. The bonds are written in the German and English languages.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £263,525,000, compared with £264,164,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £27,148,000, compared with £27,164,000 last week.

POSTAL SAVINGS OFF

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Postal savings deposits in 114 leading cities of the United States on Oct. 31 aggregated \$131,837,000, a decrease during October of \$78,000.

NEW YORK BANK FINDS EUROPE IN BETTER POSITION

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, said, on arriving from Europe: "In spite of superficial evidence to the contrary, Europe has unquestionably made progress since I was there a year ago."

"Sources of production have opened up, and industry is more active. The attitude of labor is more co-operative, and comparatively little unemployment exists."

"International and external trade is better and, generally speaking, the harvest has been fair to good. The population, with some few exceptions, is not in want."

"Most countries are persistent in their efforts to crowd out the goods of other nations by setting up a tariff barrier, hoping to foster new productions within their own boundaries which will make them to a larger extent self-contained."

RAILROADS OF ARGENTINA TO USE OIL FUEL

Funds of Companies May Help Development in Comodoro Rivadavia Fields

The Argentine Oilfields (Ltd.), is said now to have associates with men connected with the interests of the large Argentine railroads which are developing successfully a portion of the Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields in the south of Argentina, thus proving they were seriously contemplating the use of oil fuel on their lines.

The technical adviser of those interests is also the adviser of the Argentine Oilfields Company, and it is further said that he was confident that oil of profitable quality and quantity would be obtained as the result of the expenditures of the working capital of the company on the Nequén properties.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company (Ltd.), in Reval, behind which stands the well-known British Shell concern, which also owns the Mazut company, has taken over the entire property (petroleum tanks) of the Mazut in Estonia, which previously was leased to the Caucasian Oil Company.

The first shipment of 300,000 pounds (approximately 35,700 barrels) of petroleum arrived a few days ago in Reval, and another larger shipment of benzine and oil is expected soon.

The agency of the Asiatic company in Reval is in the hands of the Sylva Company.

Official statistics of the Formosan Government General, forwarded to the United States Department of Commerce from Taihoku, give the production of crude petroleum in Formosa during 1920 and 1921 as 7000 koku (about 333,500 gallons) each year, with a value of \$108,175 in 1920 and \$3,135 in 1921.

An officially published analysis of the oil obtained in Formosa is as follows: Volatile constituents, 5 per cent; illuminating oil, 85 per cent (82 per cent after refining); and heavy oil, 8 per cent. The heavy oil is said to contain 40 per cent paraffin.

American trade in mineral oils with Austria appears to be increasing, according to Austrian statistics for the first half of 1922, transmitted to the Department of Commerce by Consul Foster, Vienna.

During this period Austria imported 26,000 metric quintals (one quintal equals 220.4 pounds) of mineral oil from the United States, as compared with 3730 quintals during the first six months of 1921.

STEEL SITUATION UNCHANGED BUT OUTLOOK IS GOOD

The Iron Age says: With blast furnace and steel works operation at highest rate of the year, some districts showing further slight increases the past week, the steel market has developed no new tendency in demand or prices. In view of the decline in iron and some weakening in semi-finished steel, consumers of rolled products have been looking for price concessions. Sellers, however, despite the fact that independent mills in several lines of production are less than two months ahead, are not forcing the issue.

Treasury notes have also been unchanged to slightly firmer. The yield has recently followed closely that of Liberty bonds. Only one issue of Treasury notes, however, is selling at discount, while all Liberty bonds, with exception of the 3½% are below par.

The declining tendency of certificates of indebtedness is partly accounted for by selling for the account of federal reserve banks and member banks. Since Aug. 9 the federal reserve system has reduced its holdings of certificates, exclusive of Pittman certificates, about \$100,000,000, while 50 leading member banks have reduced holdings nearly \$140,000,000. This selling has probably been brought about by crop-moving demands. Member banks have sold their certificates of indebtedness because they could be sold without loss and because they are probably unwilling to increase rediscouts with the federal reserve bank.

Continued addition of blast furnaces to the active list despite the handicap of car shortages, particularly of box cars for the lighter mill products, complicates the outlook. It is unlikely that the outlet from mills will be congested to the point of checking iron or ingot production.

COAL OUTPUT HIGH

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The British coal output for the week ended Nov. 4 was 5,423,400 tons, an increase of 35,100, as compared with the previous week, and a new high record.

BIG FREIGHT MOVEMENT New York Central lines' freight movement in October was the greatest ever recorded, \$164,667 cars of freight being moved, compared with the previous record of \$14,244 moved in August, 1920.

PENNSYLVANIA EARNS SIX PER CENT ON STOCK

New Leases Put Into Effect Unify System—Earnings Gain Over 1921

On the basis of operations for the first nine months of 1922 it is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will show a fraction more than 6 per cent earned upon the stock for 1922, compared with 4.87 per cent in 1921. Since the first of the year about a dozen leases have been put into effect, and the October statement of earnings will represent about 97½ per cent of the total Regional System.

The leases will change the income structure of the Pennsylvania Railroad, increasing the operating figures by the extent of earnings and expenses of the lines, which are now directly operated as a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and increasing rentals by the amounts to be paid to the roads taken under lease.

"It will be many years before all this power can be developed, and when it is, it will be utilized in conjunction with huge steam plants that will produce power from about one pound of coal a kilowatt hour. The real limitation is set by finance. Our annual income is about \$70,000,000, of which the average surplus available for investment is about 10 per cent. Out of it electrical development can get only 1½ per cent. The share given to various enterprises will depend upon their relative utility. This being the case, we can expect the electrical industry to obtain a large proportion, for electricity has come to be one of the most important elements of our daily lives."

"On the basis of performance in the last five years, our present generating capacity will be doubled by 1930 and doubled again by 1937. The electrical industry will be called upon to create within seven years as much as it has created so far in its entire history. The pace cannot be maintained, however."

"To double again by 1944 and again by 1955 would require more capital than the Nation can save. Hence we must see development slow down after 1937, but progress will be steadily continued until all of our water powers are developed, super-power systems cover the United States, and most industrial work is done by electricity. This is as far as we can see at present."

Investment Returns

The following table shows the return on prop. stock range

P.C. P.C.
on prop. stock range
invest. stock high low

1922	2.6	4.8	4.1%	2.2%
1921	2.6	4.8	4.1%	2.2%
1920	6.57	44	57%	37%
1919	20.6	8.59	48.1%	29%
1918	4.13	8.83	50%	43%
1917	4.1	7.87	57%	49%
1916	5.9	10.47	60	55%
1915	5.0	8.83	61%	54%
1914	3.7	8.83	58%	51%
1913	4.4	8.40	61%	54%
1912	5.1	9.29	63%	60%
1911	4.4	8.27	65	59%
1910	5.2	9.21	69%	61%

*Estimated.

*Based on two months' federal control, six months' guarantee period and four months' corporation duration.

*Based on result of federal operation and taxes and expenses of the corporation.

It is worth noting the Pennsylvania System is able to meet its fixed charges and dividends with lower rate of return on property investment than most roads, due to conservative policy of the management in former years of providing for substantial part of property investment out of surplus rather than by issuing securities for all such expenditures. The Pennsylvania System, Dec. 31, 1921, showed total investment of \$2,865,832,039, while outstanding stock and bonds aggregated \$1,957,791,501, an excess of investment of \$808,091,533. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company itself on the same date reported additions to property through income and surplus of \$121,926, and funded debt retired through income and surplus \$2,277,182.

Factor of Strength

Railroad expansion and development cannot be carried on, however, where the carriers are limited to a return of only 5% per cent on property investment, as the railroads cannot attract new capital on a 5% per cent basis when the cost of money is in excess of this amount.

The factor of strength in the case of the Pennsylvania is that in years past the managers put one dollar in property for one dollar paid in dividends, thus increasing the intrinsic value of the stock by adding to property investment without a corresponding increase in securities and giving the public the benefit of enlarged facilities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DO NOT CHANGE MUCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The yield on United States certificates of indebtedness has remained almost unchanged for several days. What changes there have been were toward a slightly higher yield.

Treasury notes have also been unchanged to slightly firmer. The yield has recently followed closely that of Liberty bonds. Only one issue of Treasury notes, however, is selling at discount, while all Liberty bonds, with exception of the 3½% are below par.

The declining tendency of certificates of indebtedness is partly accounted for by selling for the account of federal reserve banks and member banks. Since Aug. 9 the federal reserve system has reduced its holdings of certificates, exclusive of Pittman certificates, about \$100,000,000, while 50 leading member banks have reduced holdings nearly \$140,000,000. This selling has probably been brought about by crop-moving demands. Member banks have

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HOPPE TO MEET WELKER COCHRAN

American Players Face Each Other for First Time in International Billiard Tourney

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	Run	P.C.
Jacob Schaefer	2	0	155	1.000
W. F. Hoppe	1	0	131	1.000
Dogon Conti	4	1	141	.500
Welker Cochran	1	1	140	.500
Erich Hagenlacher	0	2	178	.000
Edouard Horemann	0	1	70	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—As play progresses for the world's championship at 18.2 balkline billiards in the international tournament at the Hotel Pennsylvania more certain becomes the conviction that the title will remain in the United States. Only one of the overseas contestants up to the present time has won a match, while each of the representatives of the United States has a victory to his credit. Tonight for the first time in the tournament two Americans will meet, when W. F. Hoppe and Welker Cochran bank the balls for the opening shot, also in the afternoon, Edouard Horemanns of Belgium and Erich Hagenlacher of Germany come together, making the first meeting between the overseas contestants.

Jacob Schaefer of Chicago made it very clear last evening that he must be reckoned with in defense of the championship he won last year at Chicago by defeating Roger Conti, champion of France, who defeated him then at the Hotel Pennsylvania, by the overwhelming score of 500 to 251, setting a new high-run score of 195 and making the same high average, 55.5, that Hoppe made in his match.

Schaefer won the bank and selecting the white ball he started with a run of 14 on open play, missing on a difficult cushion shot. Runs of 29 and 7 followed, but his control of the balls was still somewhat off. The Frenchman could do little in his turns and the score stood at 40 to 10 at the end of the third inning. Then Schaefer started in with real championship play and in the fourth and fifth innings showed nursing that was far beyond any play so far exhibited in the tournament. He kept the balls so close together that they could be covered by hand, breaking only when the bank lines required it. First he collected a string of 129, and then after Conti had made 87 by clever surging the champion made the record run of 195. First he executed an easy carom which brought the balls together into the corner, and then kept them close along the end rail, nursing them with such care that only the cue ball appeared to move. It was the most perfect nursing seen in any of the recent tournaments and experts and spectators alike were startled at his skill.

In the seventh inning Schaefer once more got the ball into position in two shots, compiled a score of 94, in close play. He showed in this inning an especial mastery of masse shooting and shots off the cushion, depending on them whenever the cue ball was too close to the others for effective nursing. He was now within 25 points of victory, while Conti was 101.

The Frenchman, however, was by no means discouraged, and continuing to show careful nursing play, made runs of 43 and 107 before the champion could obtain the necessary caroms. Conti's play, however, was by no means equal to Schaefer, his nursing lacking the supreme finish that the champion exhibited. The score by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—14 29 7 129 185 7 94
8 15 129 94. Average—5 5 8—9. High runs—195.
Roger Conti—5 6 8 7 1 3 42 107—261.
Average—31 3—8. High runs—107 87 45.
Referee—A. G. Cutler.

In the afternoon match, Welker Cochran had a narrow escape from another defeat, this time at the hands of Erich Hagenlacher, champion of Germany, winning by the close score of 500 to 471, after the German had obtained a lead of 320 to 58 at the end of his fifth inning.

The youthful American showed some wonderful billiards when forced to his best efforts at this crisis and emulated the brilliancy of W. F. Hoppe, in his famous nursing style. Hagenlacher also showed some remarkable play, together with some that was decidedly off color.

Hagenlacher gained his lead chiefly on open play, driving the balls along the rail rather easily, keeping them close together, but not depending on close nursing. Cochran, on the other hand, devoted his play in his long runs to close nursing, finally overtaking the German in the ninth inning with a run of 28, the score being 354 to 341. Hagenlacher came back into the lead for a brief period in the fifteenth, but after he missed an easy draw, Cochran made an unfinished run of 38 by the closest nursing he had shown, and the match ended. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—3 36 4 15 140 82 20 25 15. High runs—140 82 60. Average—6 1 1 0 53 0 4 27—471. Average—31 3—8. High runs—178 140 72. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

BESTBALL TOURNAMENT OPENS PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 16.—Thirty-seven pairs will tee off on the championship course in the annual amateur-professional bestball tournament, which opens here today. The play will be 26 holes on the original day and the same number on Friday. Professional prizes to be cash: First prize, \$500; second, \$300; third, \$200; fourth, \$100; fifth, \$75. Amateur prizes, sterling silver trophies. Winning pair entering from same club will be given special trophy in the form of a tablet, to be held by club represented by winners for one year. When trophy is won three times by any pair representing a club, the club will take permanent possession. Those wishing to enter should notify the Pinehurst Golf Club.

Famous New Hampshire School Eleven Ready to Meet Its Bay State Rival



Phillips Exeter Academy Football Team and Coaches for the Season of 1922

Exeter Academy Has a Powerful Eleven

New Hampshire School Expects to Defeat Andover Saturday

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 16 (Special) —In the coming Phillips Exeter football game, Saturday, Exeter will be represented by a team that is practically as strong as the victorious team of last year. With five victories, one tie, and one defeat as their record for the 1922 season, the Exeter men, under the leadership of Capt. T. J. Driscoll '23 will enter the game confident of success. Unlike last season, the team will be able to enter the game with full strength.

From the showing made in the games already played, the Exonians have an impenetrable line and a fast, shifty, hard-tackling backfield. The right wing of the line has recently been strengthened by the return of C. H. Bingham '25, who has been out of the lineup on account of studies. Bingham was a first-string man last year and was one of the mainstays of the line. He is a strong man on forward passes and gets down under punts with great rapidity.

C. L. Hardy '23, who played right end until Bingham returned, has been shifted to the left-wing position, and Hardy, who would undoubtedly have won his letter last season had he been able to play, is a fast hard-tackling end. He has developed very fast this season, and has shown much ability in blocking punts and forward passes.

At the first of the season, Coach H. C. Blake, Dartmouth '07, had his doubts about the strength of the end positions, but with these positions held by Bingham and Hardy, it seems that Exeter has two powerful ends.

The tackle positions this year have proved to be unusually strong both on the offense and on the defense. Capt. T. J. Driscoll '23, playing right tackle, has shown well on the gridiron this season. He has shown himself to be an able captain and linesman. Guy Richards '24, formerly of Cambridge High School, has had a very successful season playing left tackle. He has shown remarkable ability in breaking through the opponents' lines, and in breaking up opponents' plays.

R. W. Wortham '24 has played the whole season at right guard and appears to be one of the best linemen that will be sent against Andover. With M. K. Douglas '24, Yale's star distance runner, also among the entries recently received, officials of the meet predict that the contest for first and second places will reach a new high level this year, the fourteenth annual championship race, and the second in succession to be held over the local course. Other entries made public yesterday, who are regarded as possible second place winners, are Capt. J. C. Young '23 of Dartmouth, Capt. R. E. Hendrie '23 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Capt. E. H. Kirby '24 of Cornell. Hendrie was first place winner in the dual meet between M. I. T. and Cornell recently. Others who are expected to finish well up in front are D. W. Head '23 and Sayman Kerr '24 of the University of Pennsylvania, and Capt. Homer Smith '24 of Syracuse.

Eighteen colleges will take part, and the individual entries are 237 in number, which is a new record. Carnegie Tech is sending a strong team along with Dykeman.

For the third annual freshman title race, to take place on the same afternoon, 13 colleges will be represented with 150 entries.

BOSTON AFTER MEET WITH OXFORD A match with Oxford University is being negotiated for the Boston University team by Manager M. S. Thompson. In the long-distance matches of this sort each team shoots on its own range, after which the scores are compared by telegraph or cable. The Boston University rifle team will also enter the New England intercollegiate matches here under the auspices of the United Services of New England, and the National intercollegiate matches under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

FAVOR ANNUAL CONTEST NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A general demand has been made among those interested in the football game next Saturday between Dartmouth and Columbia that the game be made an annual affair here. Officials of the two institutions are reported to look with favor on the proposal, but no action can be taken until the close of the season. Those supporting the idea favor Thanksgiving as the date for the con-

VALLEY RACE IS NEARING CLIMAX

A Break and Possibly Another Three-Cornered Tie for Leadership Appears Certain

MISSOURI VALLEY FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	W	N	T	D	L	P.C.
DRAKE	University	2	0	0	1	1.000
University of Nebraska	3	0	0	1	0	1.000
Kansas State A. C.	3	2	0	1	0	1.000
Iowa State College	2	0	3	1	0	.400
University of Missouri	2	0	3	1	0	.400
University of Oklahoma	1	2	3	1	0	.333
Grinnell College	1	2	3	1	0	.333
University of Kansas	1	1	2	3	0	.333
Washington University	0	0	4	0	0	.000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16 (Special)—Certainty of one break and possibility of another in the three-cornered deadlock for leadership in the race for the football championship of the Missouri Valley Conference appears this Saturday. Three elevens make their final appearance of the season against circuit rivals, while the remaining three engage non-Conference opponents.

University of Nebraska receives Kansas State Agricultural College at Lincoln in a struggle that may decide the title. While both have three victories and no defeats, Kansas has two games. If it should defeat Nebraska, however, it would remain with a clear slate for defeats and tie with Drake University in case the latter repulses Grinnell College this Saturday.

Victory over the Aggies would give Nebraska undisputed title, providing it sustained its performance in the final game with Iowa State College a week later. With the strength the Lincoln aggregation has shown, it is strongly favored to win its final Conference game. As Drake meets neither Kansas State nor Nebraska, the two strongest teams besides itself, the titans practically rests between these two as they charge each other this weekend.

Coach F. T. Dawson's team is favored to win by reason of its more consistent performance. It will be a case of veteran against veteran, however, for the Aggies have nearly as many seasoned men as the Scarlet and Cream. Capt. H. S. Hartley '23, fullback, continues to be an indispensable halfback in the attack, carrying the ball for repeated gains on straight football against Kansas State next week. R. C. Russell '23, substitute quarterback, had a chance to shine last week, and he did with two touch downs. Leo Sheer '23, end, intercepted a Kansas overhead pass and raced 40 yards for a counter.

While Kansas State's strength has been uncertain at times, it has several good players, C. A. Brundage '25, halfback, should give the Aggies at least an even break on the punting, as last week he recorded a decided edge on Iowa State's kickers, Kansas State winning, 12 to 2. Brundage showed good judgment, when, with his own team ahead, he grounded the ball behind his own goal for a safety rather than take a chance on kicking it out under the muddy conditions prevailing. Coach C. W. Bachman probably will send V. O. Clement '24, fullback, to match Nebraska's star fullback, Hartley. The Aggies take their Conference curtain call at Lincoln.

DRAKE'S reception to Grinnell at Des Moines will be the final Conference contest for both. A victory will give Drake a clear record of four triumphs, while success would give Grinnell a balanced record of two wins and two losses. Both played non-Conference elevens last week, Drake defeating Colorado Agricultural College, 19 to 16, and Grinnell falling before Cornell College, 3 to 0.

Preparations to solve Drake's shift attack and the speedy backfield runners, W. G. Boeler '24, halfback, and S. E. Orebaugh '25, quarterback, should be made by Grinnell. These three factors, which Coach O. M. Solem has brought to high development, gain most of the credit for Drake's showing.

Having played below last week, Grinnell should be able to rise to the climax for a good fight. While they lacked the energy for consistent attack, they proved stubborn when their goal was threatened, and held down runs repeatedly, forcing Cornell to kick its points. Capt. Everett Norelius '23, veteran center, is praised for the defensive power of the line.

MISSOURI COACH HAS RESIGNED POSITION

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 15 (Special)—Giving personal and family reasons as the cause, Coach Thomas Kelley's resignation as head football coach of the University of Missouri football team has been accepted by the athletic department. The resignation became effective with its acceptance by the athletic department yesterday and Coach Kelley will leave immediately.

The drilling of the Tigers, with two

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VERY ATTRACTIVE LIST IN HORSE SHOW PROGRAM TODAY

W. H. Moore's Melanchthon Sweeps the Field for Single Harness Horses at New York

Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Soubrette, b. m.

Class 17—Hackney stallions, 2-year-olds.

Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Beauty, ch. s.

Class 18—Hackney yearling stallions.

Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Fortune, ch. s.

Class 19—Hackney stallions, over 14.2.

for the American Hackney Horse Society Medal. Won by Sandy Point Farm's For-

Class 20—Three of the set of the sabs.

Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Saxon, br. s.

Class 21—Hackney stallions, over 14.2.

and last of the competitions. In the afternoon hunters, ponies in harness,

artillery teams, thoroughbred saddle horses, trotters and American-bred hackneys in harness were watched

with much interest, the last-named competition being for the Capt. B. W. Mills' Edgeware Challenge Cup.

In the evening the hunters, draft horses, saddle horses, and ladies' qualifiers were judged, much interest being taken in the ladies' hunters which had to be ridden by ladies, the prize being the Col. Sir Adam Beck Cup. An exhibition by the Ft. Myer troupe was also down on the evening's program.

W. H. Moore's great brown gelding Melanchthon last evening swept the field in the \$2000 stake for single harness horses, one of the big events of the week. The victory was more or less anticipated after Melanchthon's best plunger.

In the other Conference game University of Missouri is favored to defeat Washington University when the latter appears at Columbia. Although

defeated last week by University of Oklahoma, 18 to 14, Missouri revealed

power in the brilliant shifting attack it released in the final quarter. Al-

though it was too late, the Sooners having run up a three touchdown lead, the Tigers scored two touch-

owns in short order, with A. D. Bond '24, starring.

Washington's chances are more for-

midable than otherwise because of the rest they had last week, when the University of Tennessee authorities

cancelled the scheduled game. The

O. W. Lehmann entry, however, went down to defeat last evening, finishing sixth—the last horse in the money. Second money went to Eve, the chestnut gelding

shown by the Woodroyd Farm, with the chestnut mare, Montpelier

Corinne, from the Montpelier Farm in third place. Conformation, action and manners were the points on which the contestants were judged, and the judges—E. V. F

ATHLETICS

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS

Inter-Club Class A and B Championship Series of 1922-23 Season Starts Dec. 2.

TIGERS IN LAST SCRIMMAGE TODAY

Varsity Sees Moving Pictures of 1921 Yale-Princeton Game

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—With the return of good weather, today, W. W. Roper, head coach of the Princeton varsity football squad, will put his charges through a short scrimmage in preparation for the Yale game, which should have been held yesterday. Due to the inclement weather yesterday the work was confined to the cage for most of the afternoon. The workout, however, found all the regulars in excellent condition, and they were given enough work to keep them in trim.

Before practice in the cage the men went to moving picture theater and saw pictures of last year's Yale-Princeton game, with Coach Roper commenting on the various plays. After this the men devoted nearly an hour and a half to signal drill in the cage, both J. P. Gorman '23% and R. B. Dinsmore '25 piloting the team.

Each man was given a talk by the coaches on his faults in the Harvard game. For the last half hour of practice the men were taken outdoors, where J. B. Cleaves '23, S. H. Thompson '22 and Howell van Gerbig '24 kicked, while the rest of the squad worked on the dummies and practiced tackling. The first eleven lined up as it did in the Harvard contest last Saturday, but later R. W. Beattie '25, Van Gerbig and P. Bergen '23 went into the backfield, K. B. Smith '23 and S. M. Tillson '25 to the ends, and D. W. Griffin '23 and R. G. Hills '25 at center and tackle, respectively.

The new constitution provided for a number of innovations which are bound to better the game. The rule regarding interference has been made more drastic by giving the referee the power to call a balk and give the point to the player interfered with, if he believes the interference intentional, instead of, as formerly, being limited to calling a binder and having the point played over. An unintentional interference will be a binder.

It has also been made obligatory in all rounds, including and subsequent to the round before the semi-finals, in any sanctioned tournament, to have a referee, who must be a professional or a Class A or Class B player, unless waived by the consent of all concerned.

For the first time in the history of the association there will be a ranking of the best 30 players by a committee. Records for the entire season are to be kept by a special committee, and all tournaments are to be arranged for and run by a special committee. The officers of the association and the committees, as appointed by the president, follow:

Officers—C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, president; G. D. Haywood, Harvard Club of Boston; R. C. Bray, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, treasurer; W. L. Badger Jr., Union Boat Club, secretary.

Executive committee—C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club; G. D. Haywood, Harvard Club of Boston; R. C. Bray, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club; W. L. Badger Jr., Union Boat Club; T. B. Phillips, athletic representative; P. E. Callinan, Harvard Club of Boston; E. M. Hinckle, Harvard University; F. W. Croker, Lincoln Inn Club; C. J. Lequian Jr., Union Boat Club; R. C. Bray, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club; M. A. Blackmar, Neighborhood Club; L. W. Morgan, Boathouse Tennis and Racquet Club; C. G. Clark, M. C. F. F. Club; Banking committee—F. G. Borges, Harvard Club, chairman; E. C. Church, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club; M. T. Wendell, Harvard Club.

Tournament committee—G. D. Haywood, Harvard Club, chairman; H. B. Plimpton, Boston A. A.; F. E. Callinan, Harvard Club, records committee—C. J. Lequian Jr., Union Boat Club, chairman; A. P. Bryant, Union Boat Club; F. W. Buxton, Harvard Club.

All interclub matches are to be played Saturday afternoons, starting Dec. 2 and ending Jan. 12 for Class A, and Jan. 27 for Class B. All matches must be played not later than the scheduled dates, but may be played earlier by agreement. There will be six teams in Class A, with the Union Boat Club endeavoring to defend the championship title it won last winter. A newcomer to the series is the Lincoln Inn Club of Cambridge, which is made up of members of the Harvard University graduate schools. Class B will have eight teams in its competition. Each team in each class will be composed of five players. The full schedule follows:

J. T. PROTHERO IS REINSTATED

Secretary O'Connor Gives Out Baseball Contracts

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Data regarding contracts, transfers, releases and agreements involving 21 major league baseball players was announced here today by L. M. O'Connor, secretary to K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball. Judge Landis reinstated J. T. Prothero of the Washington Americans, following one year's disassociation with the series.

William Killefer Jr., catcher and manager of the Chicago Cubs, and E. V. Cheeves, pitcher, have signed contracts for the seasons of 1923-24; while T. C. Kaufmann, pitcher, has signed for next season. The Cubs record the transfer of W. G. Golvin, first baseman, to the Los Angeles Club. Brooklyn released Otto Miller.

Philadelphia Nationals have signed Walter Henline for two seasons, and Thomas Dennehy and Curtis Walker for one year each. St. Louis has closed with Charles Hafey. Cincinnati has conditionally assigned Dewey Marshall to Atlanta. Pittsburgh has transferred T. R. Lovelace to Dallas. New York has transferred Thomas Davies to Toledo and Baltimore has made an outright assignment to New York of J. M. Bentley.

In the American League the Chicago White Sox made an outright assignment of Jose Acosta, Cuban pitcher, to Mobile, and made similar disposal of E. J. Mulligan to San Francisco. Cleveland has made optional transfers of Wayne Middleton to Des Moines and R. E. Sorrells and Carl Guess to Chattanooga, and an outright assignment of E. G. Clanton to New Orleans. New York transferred W. W. Kingdon to Buffalo.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 16.—Major League baseball players can play on winter league teams in California or elsewhere, even though they receive no compensation, it has been held by K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, according to a telegram received by C. L. Seavey, city manager of Sacramento.

Seavey had telegraphed Mr. Landis, asking if the winter league, which is a municipal affair, could play Elwood Wirts of the Chicago Nationals. The telegram stated that neither Wirts nor any other player would receive any form of remuneration.

JAPANESE RECORD BROKEN

TOKYO, Oct. 25.—A new all-Japan record was established in the discus throw by Morioka or Waseda University, in the finals of the intercollegiate field and track meet. The throw was for 22.65 meters, breaking the previous record of 22.31 meters made by Ito, also of Waseda, this spring.

SCOTTISH RUGBY IS FLOURISHING

Attendances at the Matches so Far This Season Were Perhaps Never Greater

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Rugby football in Scotland is in a particularly flourishing state at the present time, and the attendances at the matches were perhaps never greater. They fall far short of the "gates" taken at Association matches, but the Rugby people, being strict upholders of the amateur element, do not mind about that. With the season just about a month old, only two of the leading Scottish clubs are undefeated, namely, the Glasgow Academicals, who won the championship last season, and the former pupils of Heriot's School, who were their runners-up.

This year both had won all their matches and in the tight they had played the Academicals are undefeated, namely, the Glasgow Academicals, who won the championship last season, and the former pupils of Heriot's School, who were their runners-up.

Both teams have lost good players, the Academicals having had their captain, R. S. Simpson, and E. B. Mackay, the international three-quarter, among their absences, but so many good reserve three-quarters have they that the inability of these men to play really saved the selectors from having to make what would have been a difficult choice. W. M. Simmers, who can play either inside or on the wing, has been a decided success, and even were Simpson and Mackay to come back, and they can hardly be left out—a place is likely to be found for Simmers. And there is a most promising wing-three-quarter playing in the Second Eleven in H. F. S. Fraser, who was at Loretto School last year and has all the appearance of turning out a notable player. They are a splendidly balanced side, and they have won their matches with great ease, except that with Edinburgh University, who led at half-time, but in the end had to play second fiddle to a superior side. Their forwards are strong, their halfbacks quick and clever, and their "three's" are all capable players and ready scorers. In team play they are really good.

Heriot's are a side full of energy and bubbling over with enthusiasm. They got one International man last season in W. G. Dodson, a forward, the first Heriot's man to be capped, and they are looking for more. It is a young team and the players are said to pay more attention to their training than any other set in Scotland. The result is that they are generally having the better of matters in the last quarter of an hour. They have defeated Hawick, Gala, the Watsonians, Glasgow High School, Melrose and Jed Forest, and probably their most praiseworthy performance was against Gala. They lost a man in the opening minutes, and Gala made two scores. Heriot's, however, were easy winners in the end. They had little to spare against the Watsonians and won more by virtue of their greater opportunism—readiness to snap a scoring chance—than superiority in play. G. M. King, who came into the team as a substitute, has proved a real find as a wing three-quarter. He scored a fine try against the Watsonians and two against Glasgow High School.

The Watsonians have been showing better form, and they and Edinburgh University, with E. H. Liddell, the champion sprinter of Scotland, and international Rugby player, ever to the fore, may yet have to be considered in the competition, but at the moment of writing the championship was really a matter between the Glasgow Academicals and Heriot's. The season, however, was young, and much might happen to upset such a calculation before the end of March.

William Killefer Jr., catcher and manager of the Chicago Cubs, and E. V. Cheeves, pitcher, have signed contracts for the seasons of 1923-24; while T. C. Kaufmann, pitcher, has signed for next season. The Cubs record the transfer of W. G. Golvin, first baseman, to the Los Angeles Club. Brooklyn released Otto Miller.

Philadelphia Nationals have signed Walter Henline for two seasons, and Thomas Dennehy and Curtis Walker for one year each. St. Louis has closed with Charles Hafey. Cincinnati has conditionally assigned Dewey Marshall to Atlanta. Pittsburgh has transferred T. R. Lovelace to Dallas. New York has transferred Thomas Davies to Toledo and Baltimore has made an outright assignment to New York of J. M. Bentley.

In the American League the Chicago White Sox made an outright assignment of Jose Acosta, Cuban pitcher, to Mobile, and made similar disposal of E. J. Mulligan to San Francisco. Cleveland has made optional transfers of Wayne Middleton to Des Moines and R. E. Sorrells and Carl Guess to Chattanooga, and an outright assignment of E. G. Clanton to New Orleans. New York transferred W. W. Kingdon to Buffalo.

A large number of former football players were on the field watching the varsity at work. Among the best known were: P. L. Veaer '07, Theodore Liley '10S, once a brilliant tackle; C. R. Black Jr. '17S, J. E. Field '08, B. C. Chamberlain '07, a former captain, J. E. Owles '05, a former halfback star; and E. T. Glass '04.

The varsity played with the following lineup through the greater part of the dummy scrummage: C. F. Eddy '23, left end; J. L. Miller '24, left tackle; P. H. Crukshank '23, left guard; W. M. Lovejoy '25, center; H. K. Cross '23, right guard; J. C. Diller '24, right tackle; Anton Hulman '24, right end; N. G. Neidlinger '24, quarterback; W. H. Neale Jr. '25, left halfback; Capt. R. E. Jordan '23, fullback; and E. C. Bench '25, right halfback.

During part of the dummy scrummage, H. C. Scott '25 and J. M. Deaver '24S were at fullback and right end, respectively. It is probable that both Scott and Deaver will start the game against Princeton on Saturday.

MORAN SIGNS CONTRACT

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—P. J. Moran will sign the Cincinnati Nationals next season, paying guests until Feb. 15. Mrs. GAUDSMITH, 215 Manhattan Ave., N.Y.C.

Greene Jr. '24S, tackles; H. T. Herr '23S and P. W. Pillsbury '24, guards; R. E. Landis '24, center; G. C. Becket '23, quarterback; J. H. Haas '24 and J. N. Knowles '25, halfbacks; J. T. Cockrane Jr. '23, fullback.

In addition to the dummy scrummage there was also a long practice in kicking, with Neale, C. M. O'Hearn '24S and Haas doing most of the work. There was also practice in breaking through and in running back punts.

FIVE ATHLETIC MEETINGS CALLED

"Big Ten" Authorities to Discuss Problems, Draw Up Schedules

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Five athletic meetings to discuss problems, interpret rules, and draw up schedules for contests, are called to the attention of faculty and coaches of the 10 institutions making up the Intercollegiate Conference. In a notice issued out by L. W. St. John, athletic director at Ohio State University, acting in his capacity as chairman of the association of the "Big Ten" athletic directors.

Most important in its general aspects, with the possibility of interscholastic football discussion being reopened, is the meeting of directors at 7:30 Friday night, at the Auditorium Hotel here, followed by joint meeting of directors and faculty representatives at the University Club at 9 o'clock.

Saturday morning baseball and track coaches are to discuss problems and draw up schedules. In the afternoon the football schedules for 1923 will be made, as well as for minor spring sports. In the evening basketball coaches and game officials will discuss and interpret rules. These meetings are to be at the Auditorium.

SATURDAY WORKOUT

HAVE HOCKEY TEAM

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the Colby Athletic Association last evening it was voted to establish hockey as a varsity sport this year. A hockey rink is nearing completion in the yard of the gymnasium and in a week's time the large surface will be flooded if the weather permits.

The athletic council has arranged varsity letters to 15 football players, one cross-country runner and the football manager. They are: B. E. Soule '25, Gorham, Me.; T. A. Callaghan '23, South Brewer, Me.; A. W. Burkel '23, Lawrence, Mass.; E. T. Moynihan '25, South Hadley Falls, Mass.; J. F. Goodrich '26, Pittsfield, Me.; Capt. W. Brown '23, Lowell, Mass.; R. A. Frude '23, North Belgrade, Me.; Ernest Weine '24, Worcester, Mass.; Robert Lewis '26, Portland, Me.; Ellsworth Millett '25, Whitman, Mass.; S. P. Huon '25, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. R. McHay '25, New Bedford, Mass.; P. J. Tarpey '24, Fitchburg, Mass.; C. M. Trewerry '23, East Surry, Me.; A. G. Snow '23, Blue Hill, Me.; Manager J. L. Dunstan '23, South Portland, Me. and cross-country captain, R. W. Hayne '24, Waterville, Me.

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Anna Finds a Way

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ONE autumn afternoon, in one of the lovely valleys of the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, a little mountain girl waved good-by to a friend who had been spending a month with her on the ranch.

"Remember you are coming to visit me next winter," called the little girl on the platform of the train.

Anna nodded and waved. But as she trudged up the long slope on her way homeward, she was wondering how it would be possible for her to make that visit to Helen. For well Anna knew that, kind and good as her parents were, it would be hard for them to spare the money for a railroad ticket for a pleasure trip.

"I'll find a way to make the money myself," she determined. And she remembered from what brave, resourceful people she had come; how her grandfather had come west in a moving wagon, passing many bands of unfriendly Indians, to make their mountain home; how her father had overcome many difficulties to make the ranch prosper.

When Anna reached the village, or the "camp" as all the mountain called the small settlement, and stopped at the post office for the mail, her eyes were caught by a notice posted on the wall, signed by the United States Government, in which the Government offered to pay 40 cents a bushel for lodgepole pine cones to be used in the forest service.

Now Anna spent a great deal of time in the woods and this notice filled her with hope, for she thought it would not be difficult to gather enough pine cones to earn the money for her railroad ticket to the city where Helen lived. All that troubled her was the fact that, though she knew many of the forest cones, she could not remember ever having heard of a lodgepole pine tree.

Meeting the Forest Ranger

But soon after, as she walked on, she spied a young man in a broad-brimmed hat and chaparrals, galloping down the road on a spirited horse. Anna knew well who he was. He was the Forest Ranger, whose business it was to guard the great national forests from being set carelessly on fire, and to plant new trees in the sections where the forests had disappeared.

Anna motioned to him to stop, and when he drew up beside her on his horse, she asked, "Can you please tell me how to tell a lodgepole pine from any other, Mr. Ranger?"

The Ranger smiled, for he realized Anna knew the trees almost as well as he did himself. "You know them," he said, "only about here you call the trees 'jack' pines."

"Yes," said Anna, "I know the jack pines perfectly well." Then she asked: "And now, Mr. Ranger, can you tell me where I can find the lodgepole pine cones?"

"That's not so easy," said the Ranger, "for you must search for the squirrels' caches; where the little rascals hide the cones away in great numbers."

Now Anna knew by the word cache that the Ranger meant a hiding-place; it was a word in general use that part of the country.

Anna was silent; a sudden thought troubled her.

"Mr. Ranger," she began again, "isn't it wrong for us to take the pine cones away from the squirrels?"

"Don't let that thought trouble your little head," said the Ranger kindly, "for, you see, in the end the squirrels are going to be far richer."

"Why?" asked Anna.

Making It Up to the Squirrels

"Because we mean to extract the seeds from the cones and plant new forests on slopes that have been swept by fires. Think what a fine thing it will be for the squirrels to have whole acres of new trees in which they can frisk about."

"Then that's all right!" said Anna in great relief, and she went on her way.

Next morning early her mother gave Anna an old sack and put up a cold luncheon, and Anna started out on her hunt.

"I'll keep near the road," she determined, "so that, when my sack is full, I shan't have so far to carry it home." So she began looking about the forest that bordered the road for pine cones. But though she came to several holes that looked as if they might have been caches, she did not find a single cone.

At last she stopped short. "I've gone about this the wrong way," she said. "I've chosen the easy places and so has everyone else. People must have been here before me."

With that she crossed a pasture and began clambering up some rough, timbered hills. After she had climbed for some time over fallen logs and piles of brush, she began searching again, but with no better success.

Then suddenly Anna heard the chattering of squirrels and pushed on to a place not so thickly wooded. Peeping out from behind trees, she spied several grey squirrels bounding about through the pine trees. Presently one of them ran out to the end of a young branch and bit off a cluster of cones with his sharp little teeth. Down dropped the spray to the forest floor of pine needles. Next the squirrel ran down the tree and neatly bit off the cones from the branch. Then, looking about him to see that no one watched, he ran off as fast as he could bearing a cone with him.

"I'll follow him," said Anna, "and see if I can find his cache, and using every precaution to make no noise, Anna strolled after the fleet animal.

The Squirrel's Secret

At last the squirrel came to a standstill and Anna saw him packing away his cone for the winter close about the roots of a tree.

The moment he disappeared, the little girl knelt down on the ground and began eagerly uprooting the cones. How many there were! Anna found the store of three seasons, one

entirely, they all stop at the same instant.

An interesting thing about the bobolink is that he loves the darkness of night. He only migrates, or travels, by night. One day he is with us, singing merrily over the fields and meadows; the next, we notice an unusual quietness there, and we realize that he is gone, and that we shall not hear his song again until next spring!

Then, one day in spring, when we are not looking for it, we shall again see a flash of yellow and black rising from the grass, and we shall hear again his gay song:

"Bob o' Link! Bob o' Link! Spink! Spank! Spink!"

The Sash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Betty, my doll with real hair and eye-lashes,
Wears a new frock; can you guess
what the sash is?
No, not ribbon, the sun might fade it.
Out of a seaweed strip I made it.
When I sat on the golden sand,
The wavelets brought it up to my hand.
Green and shining, and wet with foam,
But it quickly dried as I carried it home.
And so my Betty today you see
With a sash that came from the deep, deep sea.

his two twinkling eyes. "Sure enough, there is a dog."

"And he's got a guff around his neck," added the boy.

"A clown dog, then, as certain as a ring's round. A clown dog—and I do believe it's—"

The Dog Who Wore a Buff

But here Jupps sprang through the archway. For a moment he stopped to again peer under one paw and then, with a cry of delight, ran forward to meet the one with the ruff. Now the oncoming dog began to shout, too, and to hasten his pace from afar down the hall; while, taking his tip from doings of Jupps, the boy followed on in pursuit.

All Sorts and Conditions of Hats

HERE is one thing about hats which is a good point. Of all the clothes we wear, hats are the easiest of all to put on. Everything else, boots and shoes, stockings, coats and so on, are a great deal more trouble to get into. If all our clothing was as easy to put on as hats are, how much less time we should take in dressing. People who wear turbans, as some of the people of India do, are not nearly so well off in that respect. A turban is not a large thing to look at. Many hats are much

Curious Customs About Headgear

There are some curious customs about the wearing or not wearing of hats. One in the English House of Commons is to the effect that, when a member rises to address the Speaker, he must always put his hat on. Sometimes funny things happen over this. Once a famous member, Mr. Gladstone, rose to make a motion, but for the moment he could not find his hat which had rolled away under his seat. Another member handed him his, which he put on. Now Mr. Gladstone happened to have a large head and this was a particularly small hat; so when he put it on, he looked too comical for words and nobody could help laughing. But he went on gravely with what he had to say with the little hat, four or five sizes too small for him, on his great head, and then sat down and solemnly handed it back to its owner with a bow of thanks! It must have been a funny sight, don't you think so?

Then again, it is the custom in most countries for the menfolk to take off their hats to their friends in way of greeting. But oriental peoples never do that. They never take their turbans off. If it happened in play, with us, that a man's hat was knocked off, he would not mind much; he might be amused and think it a piece of fun. But if you knocked off a turban from a man's head to the east, he would be angry and think you wanted to annoy him. It is just another instance of differences of custom among different nations. On the other hand, if two men want to seal their friendship, they often change turbans, so that everybody may see what great friends they are. So when boys and girls change hats as they sometimes do in a merry mood, they are unconsciously doing what has been a ceremonial custom in the east for many hundreds of years.

A Silken Nest

WHAT would you think of a mother who used her child as a shuttle in weaving silk? A peculiar question to ask, no doubt, but the young of certain ants are used in this manner. One of the commonest ants of tropical Africa builds a nest of leaves, fastened together by a fine white web resembling the finest silk. The leaves are fastened together at their edges and the ant community dwells within. The method of construction employed in these leaf nests long remained a mystery, for no ant has ever been known to spin silk.

An observer, quite recently, by tearing a rent in one of the nests, solved the mystery. When the nest was damaged, some of the workers defended the rent, and they did so in a peculiar way, by lining up in a row and seizing the edge of the leaf, on the other side of the rent, in their jaws, the while they took firm hold of the nearer side with their feet. Then they slowly and cautiously backed, holding all the time on to the farther edge of the rent, and thus brought the two edges together.

"It's like this," the monkey was ex-

plaining, when the clown dog and Davey had been introduced. "His name isn't Wags at all, but Topper, instead."

"No, no more'n his is Squeaks," the other put in.

"But when we were acting in the circus together—by the way, Wags, how long has it been?"

"Well, all of two long-times," the dog made reply.

"Anyhow," Jupps went on, "when Topper was a horse—that's his right name. Topper—and I was the rider, two came together."

"Squeaks!" barked the other, as he grasped Jupps by the paw.

And then the talk that followed the greetings:

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THE HOME FORUM

The New Romance of Wonder

FOR fully six hundred years, from Chretien de Troyes to Sir Walter Scott, the old romance held sway—an affair of incredible adventures in an incredible land. Woven by the daring fancies of child-thoughted men out of Celtic myth, it never lost the wondrous hues of its origin. Wonder, strangeness, a naive acceptance of marvels, were not only its colors but its very texture. This rich tapestry of romance, embroidered with shapes of horse and knight, of the tourney field and the beleaguered castle, hung before the eyes of the western imagination for six centuries—beautiful certainly, but false, and obscuring that higher beauty which is discoverable by clear and courageous sight only in the actual. While it filled the eye with figures of a time long faded and shone upon by a light that never was by sea or shore, there was little chance for men to see the beauty of the scene about them.

♦ ♦ ♦

During the nineteenth century romance moved a step nearer to actuality in the literature of adventure. Although the exploits of the hero in this transitional romance were still hardly credible, the land in which he moved was the land of every day. This fact that the scene was known and familiar was an influence restraining the romancer from the more extravagant marvels of his forebears. Alexander Dumas, the sovereign of this epoch, could hardly attribute to a D'Artagnan whose exploits were confined to a well-known time and place the same feats of derring-do that Malory ascribes to a Lancelot who lived and wrought wherever and whenever the reader may please. It is true that some makers of adventure-romance have sought to evade the restraints of the familiar setting by a flight into distant lands, but this attempt has consistently failed. They have been immediately followed, if not preceded, by the surveyor and census taker. There are no more free lands of romance.

Edgar Allan Poe saw long since that the old romance had gone and that its successor could not permanently hold us. He took flight, therefore, directly away from all geography, imagining a land all his own, unknown to the cartographers. The mountain called Taenae and the dark tarn of Aubier have their local habitation only in his fancy. This hint from the American romancer has been improved by Lord Dunsany, who has made unto himself a whole cosmology quite outside our solar system peopling it with numerous stars and furnishing its planets with mountains of delicate nomenclature, with vast jungles, strange beasts, and men. His extraordinary effort of fancy is the best proof that the old romance is being crowded off the map.

Escape, it has been said, is what all romancers are seeking—escape from the actual. If this were so, the days of

romance could be readily numbered. But it is more likely that their real quest is for that strangeness without which, according to Ben Jonson, there can be no perfect beauty. And we are coming in these last decades to see that this essential quality may be secured without any flight into "births far back and lives in many stars." We are beginning to learn that strange beauty is only round the corner, for those who have the eyes to see. And this is the new romance.

Historians of the future may perhaps attribute this discovery to Nathaniel Hawthorne. He taught us that a man may stand on his own door-step and survey El Dorado, Arcadia, the Happy Islands, and the Land of Cockaigne. He taught us also that even on that slight and commonplace platform one may be monarch of all he surveys. The explanation of his discovery—if such things are ever to be explained—is that he was a natural master of romance set down in a nook of time and place which seemed to have no "atmosphere," no past. The greatness of Hawthorne is that he discovered the American past and threw over it a light of transfiguring imagination. He did this at the time when Poe was writing about fabulous cities in the sea and mountains which did not exist, when Cooper was romanticizing the Indian out of recognition, when Irving was trying to make the Hudson look as much as possible like the Thames. Hawthorne, thinking he saw a better way, took the actual materials which lay about him in his daily walk and glorified them. The house to which he moved in 1842 had not been standing seventy years when he went there. Half a dozen houses in the same village were older. It had no "mosses" then and has none even now. What did these facts matter to the romantic fancy? Hawthorne enables us to defy mere chronology. Standing before that house today of looking up at it from the river, one feels that it is as ancient as the hills. It is famous round the world as the Old Mans of his discovery.

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It is easy to see now that Hawthorne's solution of the romance problem was the right one, the only solution that would make it possible for romance to endure in the face of its many modern enemies. Scores and hundreds of his followers are raising the blue flowers now; for all have got the seed. Less and less do our younger poets and novelists think it necessary to range far afield in quest of romantic incidents and scenes. The best of them are learning that the "local color" of their own immediate surroundings is not to be exhausted by a life-time of study. Rupert Brooke, after a journey round the world, returned thankfully to his little Lancashire. Mr. Walter de la Mare is quite content, apparently, with his London suburb. Mr. Lindsay has phrased the whole idea of the younger school in his poem of praise to his native Springfield, Illinois:

"In this City of my Discontent
Sometimes there comes a whisper
from the grass:
'Romance, Romance is here. No Hindu
Town
Is quite so strange, no citadel of
Brass.'"

Here we have, at last, the sensible attitude of children. To them it is not the remote, of which they know nothing, that seems worthy of wondering love, but the near and dear—the look of flowers in the garden, unexpected whimsies of garden paths, moving boughs seen through nursery windows, and the smells, sights, odors of the common day. Our romance is becoming wise as children are as it enters upon its probably lasting phase, the domestication of wonder.

O. S.

The Aesthetic Note in Cabbages

ONE cabbage is not to me, an interesting object. Two cabbages, if I wish to exercise my imagination on them, may assume a kind of vegetable sociability, sitting together in the sun like a couple of round gossips and taking a snug satisfaction in each other's society. I can imagine them, though it is a frivolous thing to do, exchanging anecdotes about the other vegetables. Multiply your cabbages, pile them on a big farm wagon, preferably blue in color, harness thereto a pair of sturdy horses, let the sturdy farmer, preferably in a blue shirt, climb to the top of the cabbage pile, shake the reins, and start the load moving—and there, if I happen to meet him on the highway, with autumn-tinted trees behind and above him, the cabbages become beautiful. The load of cabbages is a part of the pageant of autumn: sometimes the cabbage chariot is a temporarily converted motor truck, but for my own part I prefer the sturdy horses. It is a preference, very likely, shared by many of the diminishing tribe of walkers to whom autumn restores in part the leisurely comfort that characterized their pleasure in the "good old days" of pedestrianism before motor trucks, and automobiles in general, had been invented. One might parody a verse from "Alice in Wonderland," that is not to be found in the earlier editions, but was later added by the author, thus providing ground for argument between enthusiastic admirers of that classic nonsense, according to the edition in which they know it. It is the verse about the lobster and his mental attitude toward the shark:

"When the sands are all dry, he is gay as a lark,
And speaks in contemptuous tones of the shark:
But, when the tide rises and sharks are around,
His voice has a timid and tremulous sound."

So of our pleasure pedestrian:

"When autumn has come and the motors are few,
He cheerfully takes them as part of the view;
But in the gay summer with cars all about,
He views this invention with serious doubt."

In olden days, contemplating pe-

destrianism further back than the oldest walker can remember, the horn of the hunter might sometimes be heard on the hill; or so one gathers from ballad literature. It added a mellow music to the visible beauty of the road, infrequent and afar off. But the horn of the motorist adds no mellow music; it is a harsh and horrid noise immediately behind the pedestrian or coming rapidly at him around a corner. Peace for pedestrians is gone from summer highways, and the sturdy farmer objects to their seeking it across the fields and meadows.

Mr. A. C. Benson, in an essay on "Conversation," printed less than twenty years ago, writes of the joy of "long leisurely tête-à-tête talks, oftenest perhaps of all in the course of a walk . . . when a pleasant contrived tune sets the spirit to a serene harmony of mood, and when the mind assimilated into a joyful readiness by associations with some quiet, just, and perceptive companion, visits its dusty warehouse, and turns over its fantastic stores." But such talks are

Bowdoinham
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Dear are the good old English names.

The dearest one to me
Is our New England Bowdoinham,
Just inland from the sea.

Valley and hill has Bowdoinham:

Gray stone walls stretching wide,

A little village, scattered farms

That dot the countryside.

Above green fields of summer grass

High guard the white clouds keep;

The wandering breeze a-singing goes,

Among the pastured sheep.

The days are long in Bowdoinham:

No haste, no hurry there;

Time to enjoy the good green earth,

Time for an evening prayer.

Dear are the quaint old English

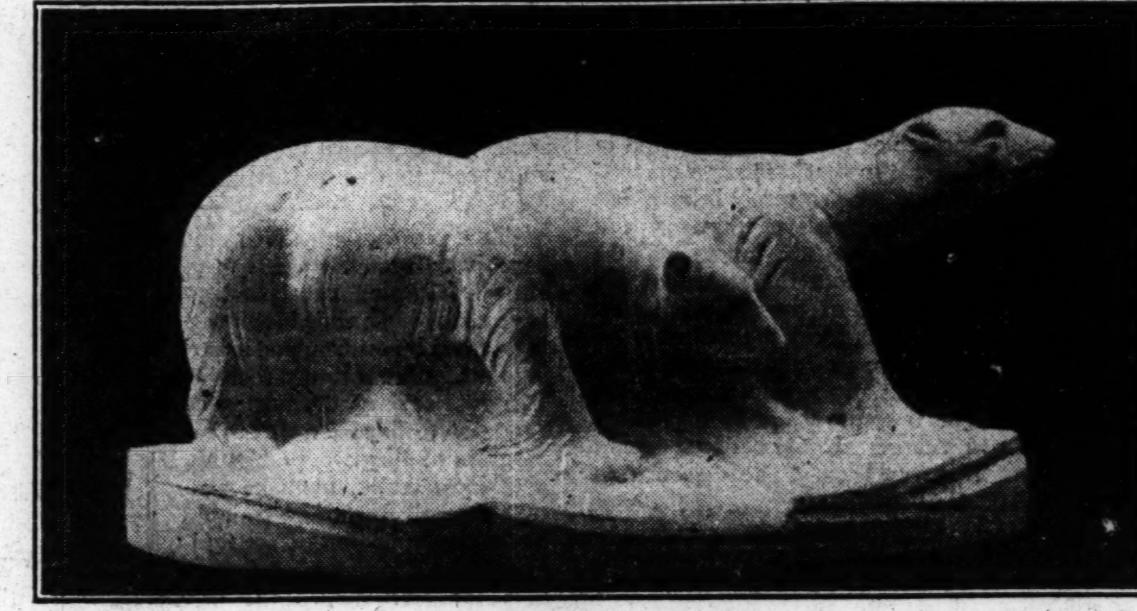
names:

Nottingham, Sussex, Lee;

Deerar than all is Bowdoinham,

For that is home, for me!

Frances Crosby Hamlet.



Reproduced by permission

Polar Bears. Marble Statuette by Helene Zelezny Scholz

impracticable where the horn of the motorist is heard every other minute.

Reading interest in nature seems to continue; but it is a long time since the present observer has seen, anybody looking at the birds through opera glass. Before automobiles were so many, the bird-lover, peering at the object of his interest as it were a prima donna in the opera, was not uncommon in the landscape, but now, like the pleasure pedestrian, the bird-lovers have become fewer and fewer. In some cases one may believe that the pedestrian has taken to golf, for that ancient game provides a place to walk where only a dismounted motorist may follow. But the necessity of vigorously hitting a little white ball at intervals, the insistence of players behind that player in advance shall keep on advancing, and the lack of trees on golf links all combine to prevent golf from being any refuge for the bird-lover; more than that, the caddy might rebel if asked to carry a pair of opera glasses, a bird-book, and perhaps a camera in addition to his burden of ingeniously designed and oddly entitled clubs. Many of the former pedestrians have no doubt taken to motoring.

Here and there a few of us pedestrians are left. Our territory, it may be, is the country adjacent to the sea whither in spring come the summer colonists and whence in autumn they return to city or suburb. Their cars bring them, and take them away: the natives remain, the highways are comparatively deserted except for the traffic of the farms, the air is crisp with approaching winter and the trees arrayed in harlequin colors before the leaves fall and the bare branches become a delicate and lovely fretwork through which glows the cold beauty of winter sunset. It is the best time of the year for walking. Horses become visible again, restoring the pictorial charm that sculptors long ago made part and parcel of the Parthenon frieze. Humanity seems to have reverted to a time of more leisurely living. Then it is that there is beauty in cabbages, piled high on a farm wagon, and the pedestrian may pause at twilight to look at the moon.

In 1919 Madame Zelezny returned to Florence, and has since then had a studio there each winter, visiting her native country in the summer months, and deriving fresh inspiration from the primitive and unspoiled peasant life of Galicia and various parts of Czechoslovakia, which she delights in with the artist's keen perception of movement, form, color and expression.

She has held two exhibitions in Florence since the war, at which were shown, not only some of her Tunisian works, and groups and portraits executed in Vienna, but also her latest works, including various portrait busts and statuettes in bronze, terra cotta and clay, and some vivid studies of animal life.

The bird is your true Poet. I have seen him,

When the snow wrapped his seeds, and not a crumb

Was in his larder, perch upon a branch,

And sing from his brave heart a song of trust

In Providence, who feeds him though he sows not,

Nor gathers into barns. Whate'er his fear

Or sorrows be, his spirit bears him up; Careless ne'er o'ermaster him, for 'tis his wont.

To stifle them with music.

—James Drummond Burns.

Sunset in Algiers

As we sat there and watched the sun dipping behind the near Western horizon, the whole landscape was invaded by an opalescent radiance. A silhouette of trees and shrubs with an occasional domed roof stood out in startling relief against the kindling sky. Southwards and Eastwards the near ridge fell clear away, revealing the plain. The gulf was filled with a dim rosy light streaming East. The feet of the mountains were lost in this luminous vapour, but as they rose out of it the rosy glow was gradually transmuted into purple, deep and pure in tone, out of which the snows of the upper valleys shone vividly. The jagged line of peaks pierced the sky which behind the clouds, some vast celestial conflagration was spreading. Molten gold burst and splashed through the shattered walls of the crucible of clouds. Spears and flambeaux of light were tossed far into the firmament. As the sun disappeared the colours became more splendid. The gold flushed to rose, and the rose to scarlet, and the higher clouds were all edged with crimson. The gulf of the plain was now filled with gradually darkening but still luminous purple, and the opalescence was rising higher and higher up the mountain sides till finally it passed from their peaks into the sky. The shades deepened rapidly, the light faded, the celestial fire was quenched. The African night swiftly swept across the landscape like a shadow. The vision was gone.—A. MacCallum Scott, in "Barbary."

For our pleasure pedestrian:

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In olden days, contemplating pe-

serve for a distinction, it will follow that, if there is to be any distinction between the rhythms of prose and free verse, it must be a more subtle affair.

The main effectual difference between the rhythms of the old metrical verse and of fine prose is, that in the verse you have a greater expectancy of the rhythm; and that comes of the more usual temptations common to mankind, such as doubt, impatience, pride of power, discouragement, and others. The last line closes with the assurance that in triumphing over these temptations, "You'll be a man, my son!" As a rule, however, this little word "If" is apt to instigate failure to reach a desirable goal. Whilst there are many courageous men and women keeping a "stiff upper lip" against seeming odds, yet these same individuals are often secretly doubting whether they will have sufficient health, strength, and courage to complete their tasks. In other words, they are troubled by the silent insinuations of the "If." This rudderless mental state is responsible for many failures and reverses, which are probably looked upon as merely contrary circumstances; yet it is against contraries that true character triumphs. In the main, experiences but objectify one's mental condition; and if this be so, any outward improvement needs to be heralded mentally.

The understanding of spiritual causation, the "because" of divine Mind, is gained through the study of Christian Science; and this "because" of divine Mind acts as a corrective to the "if" attitude of so-called mortal mind. "If" was the serpent's chief weapon used against Jesus in the wilderness. It will be remembered that his temptations there opened with the words, "If thou be the Son of God." Had Jesus been deceived into doubting his sonship with God, he could not have triumphed as he did; for it is only on the basis of spiritual causation and spiritual oneness that any battle is truly won. Hence if is not so much the character of the temptation, nor its apparent strength, which matters, but one's God-derided attitude of domination over it. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 231): "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom. To fear sin is to misunderstand the power of Love and the divine Science of being in man's relation to God." The superiority here referred to is thus derived from an understanding of spiritual causation.

"Because," says the psalmist, "thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; thou shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." In Christian Science, the true refuge from the belief in disease or danger of any sort is sought and found spiritually, not materially. The psalmist makes a further appeal for genuine love of all that is good and true in these lines: "Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore

in a poem, where the meter prescribed certain necessities.

It follows from this that what is versus to some hearers is prose to others; and since there is no short speech-rhythm in prose which might not be used as a metrical rhythm or a part of some metrical system, the only difference would seem to be that in prose the rhythms were not evident or repeated; if repeated you would come to expect them.

Now if we should take on the one hand some fine passage of English prose, and on the other some fine passage of our old metrical verse, and regard them as typical extremes, it is plain that between them markedly different rhythmical effects—one of which we recognize as prose and the other as verse—a wide field lies in which it is possible to construct something that would be neither the one nor the other. And free verse will be an expiation of some kind in this field; and it may be claimed, as I think, that it is imagined, that such an intermediate form may combine some of the advantages of both systems: it might possess in some measure the freedom of prose and the expectancy of the old verse; but we should be prepared to find that in discarding the distinctions which perfected the old types, it lost their most forcible characteristics.—Robert Bridges, in *The North American Review*.

All these little Tunisian groups were done from memory, or from lightning pencil notes taken unperceived by the subjects, who would not have dreamed of posing for an artist, or even, consciously, of permitting themselves to be portrayed.

The outbreak of war in 1914 found the artist in Vienna, where all the next years were passed, divided between Red Cross activities and indefatigable art work. A series of deeply felt and simply and directly expressed groups and statuettes witness to the experiences of that period.

In 1919 Madame Zelezny returned to Florence, and has since then had a studio there each winter, visiting her native country in the summer months, and deriving fresh inspiration from the primitive and unspoiled peasant life of Galicia and various parts of Czechoslovakia, which she delights in with the artist's keen perception of movement, form, color and expression.

She has held two exhibitions in Florence since the war, at which were shown, not only some of her Tunisian works, and groups and portraits executed in Vienna, but also her latest works, including various portrait busts and statuettes in bronze, terra cotta and clay, and some vivid studies of animal life.

The bird is your true Poet. I have seen him,

When the snow wrapped his seeds, and not a crumb

Was in his larder, perch upon a branch,

And sing from his brave heart a song of trust

In Providence, who feeds him though he sows not,

Nor gathers into barns. Whate'er his fear

Or sorrows be, his spirit bears him up; Careless ne'er o'ermaster him, for 'tis his wont.

To stifle them with music.

—James Drummond Burns.

A Society Islander in England

Interest in the passionate children of the south was vastly heightened by the arrival in England of Omai, or Omai, a native of Ulitea (now Ratale), brought from the Society Islands by Captain Furneaux in the autumn of 1774. . . . Everyone who came into contact with him seems to have liked him, for he possessed what a contemporary called the "unconscious good-nature of childhood," a respectful and even gentle manner, and a naivete that delighted everybody. Omai's exact age was not known, but he was somewhere in his twenties. He is described as "tawny" with the flat nose, and thick lips of the Polynesian. His hands and fingers were tattooed. He had long black hair flowing over his shoulders. His expression of countenance was intelligent, yet placid and kindly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922

EDITORIALS

IN THE current issue of The New Republic, a paper not precisely friendly to the Eighteenth Amendment, there appears a communication from Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, which is in substance a review of a book by Mr. Fabian Franklin, entitled "What Prohibition Has Done to America." The book itself is intended to break down prohibition by stressing the extent to which the enforcement of the law has failed. This is, of course, a common policy on the part of those who seek the return to power of the liquor interests. First they bend all their endeavors toward the violation of the law, and then point out that because, in their opinion, the law is failing, therefore it ought to be repealed.

In considering Mr. Franklin's book the professor makes certain comments, which are so just and so shrewd in their analysis of the situation that the Monitor desires to incorporate them as part of its own expression of editorial opinion. For example, in commenting upon Mr. Franklin's insistence upon the failure of prohibition, the writer says:

Throughout the book Mr. Franklin finds it unnecessary to appeal to statistics. That failure, in my judgment, makes the book worthless as a contribution to its subject. The subject of the book is law enforcement and the heart of law enforcement is facts, statistics. I am aware of the serious difficulties in the way of securing dependable and adequate statistics bearing upon law enforcement in this country. But the way out is not to abandon the effort and indulge in "broad considerations." Such considerations are meaningless as guides to rational action just because they are "broad" and not validated by a scientific foundation. Mr. Franklin would not dream of indulging in "broad considerations" when dealing with a problem in mathematics; does he really think such a tangled problem of social science as law enforcement, with its many variables and its few standards, can safely dispense with a rigorously scientific treatment? It is idle to talk about "common knowledge" as so many do in dealing with this subject. Common knowledge is a most treacherous guide. Common knowledge usually means common bits of knowledge, with no assurance whatever that these bits are either representative or ample for purposes of generalization. It is by such a wholly unscientific attitude of mind that we have suffered so severely in decisions affecting social legislation.

We hope that during the two years which must now elapse before another national election there may be made a thorough and scientific effort to collect the statistics and collate the records, from which alone can be determined the extent to which this law is enforced throughout the United States as a whole, and the reasons for its non-enforcement in certain sections of the Nation and certain strata of society. If there could be a survey of this sort, undertaken and carried on with the thoroughness manifested in the survey of the administration of criminal law in Cleveland, largely under direction of Professor Frankfurter, it would be a most valuable contribution to public knowledge on the subject. And the thorough education of the public is a condition precedent either to enforcement of the law or amendment, if amendment shall be shown to be necessary.

Indeed, Professor Frankfurter lays great stress on the necessity for gathering exactly this sort of information. He says:

Mr. Franklin has rendered a service in asking what prohibition has done in America. We much need to know that, but it is idle to expect an answer now. We are just at the beginning of a vast experiment. The returns have hardly begun to come in, and they involve a continuous process of social audit. We should have intensive, quantitative studies of community by community, and not large generalizations based upon discredited theories of "the essential principles of law" and dramatic items in the daily press. Any one who pretends to write scientifically on What Prohibition Has Done to America must surely make a critical study of the records—usually the very faulty and undependable records—of the police, prosecutors, criminal courts, correctional institutions, hospitals, social agencies, etc., etc. Moreover, law enforcement is distinctly a relative conception. There is involved, therefore, a comparison of "before" and "after," with all the eliminations and corrections of this process. Mr. Franklin writes as though disobedience of law were an invention directly attributable to the Eighteenth Amendment. One would think there never were the extensive scandals of the Rainey Law sandwich and worse. Beyond the statistics in institutions immediately concerned with law enforcement and liquor, any judgment upon What Prohibition Has Done to America must trace down the subtler effects of such a social change as prohibition revealed through diverse indications in the social and industrial life of a community. One thing is certain: "what prohibition has done to America" cannot be ascertained from a priori conceptions about "liberty" and the allowable areas of law-making. Like Mr. Franklin, I prefer a civilization with moderate drinking to the flatness of prohibition. But it is dangerous to identify one's personal preferences with the limits of liberty. The opportunity to drink intoxicating liquors is not one of the Immutable Rights of Man.

This attitude is the more scientific because it is assumed by a man who says frankly that he prefers "a civilization with moderate drinking to the flatness of prohibition." Some of us may deny that prohibition necessarily implies flatness. Some may hold that even if it does, a certain levelness and serenity of life is likely to be preferred by the intelligent individual to the volcanic ups and downs of the alcoholic existence. But we do not think that any intelligent man will question Professor Frankfurter's conclusion that "the opportunity to drink intoxicating liquors is not one of the immutable rights of man."

Now, of course, Mr. Franklin, in his anti-prohibition book, echoes the cry, which has been reiterated with the persistence and the non-intelligence of the traditional parrot, that prohibition was "put over." He has conveniently ignored the fact that no amendment to the federal Constitution ever had so long and so thorough a discussion, nor was ever one led up to by so convincing and so deliberate a series of steps as those by which prohibition first was established in local districts, then in

states, and finally embedded permanently in the Constitution. On this subject Professor Frankfurter says, very truthfully:

Prohibition was written into the Federal Constitution with as much deliberation as attended the enactment of any amendment to the Constitution. Surely it is a caricature to convey the impression, as does Mr. Franklin's book, that the Eighteenth Amendment came like a thief in the night, and mostly as the result of the machinations of the Anti-Saloon League. Certainly the prohibition movement did not lack persistent and powerful opposition. If this process by which this amendment came into the Constitution is sufficiently questionable to weaken respect for its enforcement, one hardly dare contemplate the moral justification of some of the other amendments. Such a process of personal judgment would make tatters of Constitution and laws. Whether we like it or not, the Eighteenth Amendment is. We ought to give the experiment a fair trial. A great people should not deal with a deliberately adopted social policy like a fickle child throwing away a new rattle.

Of course the end of all this agitation is the hope of some change in the national policy. In the recent campaign against the state Enforcement Act in Massachusetts, the opponents of that act finally threw away all pretense that they were for prohibition, and declared that the defeat of the referendum would be the beginning of the destruction of prohibition in the country. That is the fundamental and basic purpose of the whole campaign in favor of light wines and beer. In that campaign unquestionably are enlisted many men who sincerely believe that the legalization of alcoholic beverages of this sort can be accomplished without the re-establishment of the liquor power in politics, and without the return of the saloon to the streets of the cities of the United States. But such men are not those who form the mainstay of the movement, who contribute to its funds and its political leadership. It is as essentially a saloon movement as the Anti-Saloon League is a movement in opposition to liquor. Indeed, the title chosen for the national organization tells the whole story. It is "The Association OPPOSED to PROHIBITION."

Professor Frankfurter fails to find encouragement for those who hope for any early repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but he is willing, as every intelligent and every patriotic man should be willing, to leave the matter to the test of time, provided that during the time, while it is undergoing this test, the amendment shall be effectively enforced. On this subject he says:

In any event, all talk of repeal is futile. The problem is one of enforcement and not of repeal. The Eighteenth Amendment, I submit, itself furnishes the clues to the effective directions for its enforcement. In providing specifically for "concurrent" jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the states, it clearly implies the scope which the Federal Government and the states, respectively, should assume. The historic and intrinsic allotment of authority between federal and state action furnishes the basis of responsibility for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. This means that the federal effort should concentrate on performing the essentially federal function of excluding smuggling of liquor from foreign countries and dealing with interstate traffic, leaving to the states all intrastate violations of the law. Certainly this would absorb to the utmost federal capacity for achievement, and it would arrest the tendency to turn federal courts into police courts with all the degradation involved. On the other hand, it would throw the burden of dealing with intrastate conduct upon each state. Thus we would have a national policy with decentralized administration by the states, and national enforcement confined to the situations dependent upon national control. Let us give the Eighteenth Amendment, with such a scheme of enforcement, a fair trial for a reasonable length of time. If, then, the demonstrated evils falsify the expectations upon which it was based, it will be time deliberately to reverse the policy by the same process of amendment by which it was adopted.

This is the position of a reasonable, law-abiding citizen who is not what the friends of liquor would call "a fanatical prohibitionist," but it is a position which emphatically debars the possibility that those who approve it, and who hold to it, will join in the present conspiracy to make the law odious by scandalous and criminal evasions, and then use the fact that there are scandalous and criminal evasions as an argument for its repeal.

"FRANCE cannot afford," wrote the Temps of Paris recently, "to be on bad terms with both England and Germany at the same time." Poland is in a similar position as regards Germany and Russia. Placed directly between the two, and reconstituted chiefly at their expense, it cannot afford to be at odds with both simultaneously. Which way will she turn? There are in Poland two currents of opinion. The conservatives, led by the National Democrats, have

in the past tended to be pro-Russian, not in the sense that they have favored the Bolsheviks, far from it, but that they, like their friends, the French conservatives, have hoped for a restoration of at least a moderate régime with which they could co-operate. Roman Dmowski, who headed the Polish delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, and who now is a Nationalist leader, was formerly a member of the Russian Duma. On the other hand, Marshal Pilsudski, whose political strength comes from the radical groups, has been noted for his antipathy to Russia.

That Poland and Germany are trying to reach a modus vivendi is indicated by a joint conference which has been in progress at Dresden since Sept. 6. Its purpose is to settle amicably a large number of points arising from the forced restitution to Poland of two provinces, held during 150 years by Germany—Posen and Pomerania. The Treaty of Versailles stipulated that these points should be settled by a direct conversation between the two powers, but though a preliminary accord was signed in Paris on Jan. 9, 1920, the details of the application have been in suspense during nearly two years. The arbitration of the dispute over Upper Silesia, through the good offices of the League of Nations, paved the way for the Dresden Conference, and if that succeeds, the relations between the two countries will be at least formally correct.

The subjects to be discussed are so numerous that

they have been divided into twenty-five categories, distributed among six committees. On the Polish side alone there are over 100 experts. The principal issues are: Redemption of the German paper money circulated in Poland during the German occupation, reimbursement to Polish municipalities for war allowances, and pensions to residents of the two provinces who served in the German armies by conscription, disposition of funds owned by religious bodies that have been secularized under Polish law, transfer to Poland of legal documents, such as deeds, maps, etc., and, finally, restitution of historical and artistic materials. Repayment of mutual investments is another subject requiring much discussion, and Poland also claims payment for the civilian labor that was requisitioned by the German armies as well as for the work that the Polish war prisoners in Germany were compelled to perform.

But more important than the financial details is the fact that already the Germans have agreed to lift the ban on Polish products, while the Poles have practically granted to Germany the privilege of free transit for goods destined to Russia. The negotiation of a formal commercial treaty is one of the items on the Dresden program. Thus at one stroke the German markets have been opened to the slowly reviving production of Poland, while for Germany the route has been cleared to the immense resources of Russia.

THE generously inclined people of the city of St. Louis have just devoted a week to giving. They have given liberally because they believe they

have at the same time been making a good investment and insuring a magnificent return thereon. The goal set was the raising of \$150,000 to finance a three-year program of Boy Scout activities, and, incidentally, to make possible the enlistment and training in that organization of approximately 32,000 boys who have thus far been denied the privileges which they have sought. A sentence used in the campaign literature which inaugurated the campaign reads: "Scouting is formatory—not reformatory—a process of making real men out of real boys by a real program which works." One wonders if there could be a more laudable undertaking.

The effort to enlist public interest in the work of the Boy Scouts was directed by a branch of the American Legion, called "The Forty-and-Eight." None know better than the boys and men who spent months in the training camps, and in France during the recent war period the need of purposeful activity by those whose leisure is not occupied. So they took occasion to point out to the parents of St. Louis boys, and, incidentally, to all others who might be interested, that the average boy has 3000 hours of time to spend fruitfully, away from the leadership or immediate influence of home, church, or school. It was not contended, of course, that the 32,000 boys in that city who are eligible to scout membership, any more than their millions of compatriots elsewhere are exactly at a loss as to what to do with this leisure. There are always ways in which they can find occupation, but many of them will admit, as boys grow older, that those ways are not always the best ways.

Thus the incisive words of the appeal, "formatory, not reformatory," are pregnant with meaning to those who know something of the problems of the boys. Humanity is forever seeking to free itself from the effects of its mistakes. One is counted wise who has learned to realize this release without confusing himself in new and perhaps worse entanglements. Those who are able to speak with knowledge of the work of the Boy Scouts organization say that a way has been found by which old pitfalls may be avoided. It is estimated that the boys of scout age in the cities constitute one-tenth of the total population of those cities. Surely it is a good investment to insure, if possible, the exemption of so considerable a portion of the present and future citizenship of a country against the influences which are known to undermine, if not actually to destroy, that loyalty so necessary to the perpetuation of the highest nationalistic ideals.

WHATEVER policy the American Government may pursue in the Near East, it is good to know that the American people are not wholly unrepresented there. During five years the American Near East Relief has instituted a constructive program in this part of the world which not only placed it in a position to carry forward extensive work among the refugees of the recent disaster at Smyrna, but is enabling it to have a large share in the wise rebuilding of a territory which, for many years, has been obliged to submit to frequent overrunning by the Turks.

It is in the industrial work and the work among children that one finds the most significant evidence of the statesmanship that guides this organization. Among other things, there is an extensive agricultural program. More than 5000 refugees were recently established on farm lands secured near Rodosto, and an even larger agricultural development has been organized in the Caucasus.

In the work among children the organization has endeavored to make self-support the final goal. There are approximately 67,000 children under the direct care of the Near East Relief and 50,000 others who are assisted, indirectly, by the organization. All of these are being taught some trade and as soon as possible they are thrown on their own resources, to enable others to secure the benefits of this training.

In lieu of active governmental participation in Near Eastern affairs, the American people owe a real debt to the directors of the Near East Relief for providing a channel through which they can support these measures of reconstruction. And throughout the Near East America is thus enabled, in some degree, to maintain its position of unselfish helpfulness.

Editorial Notes

EXPLOSION by federal prohibition enforcement agents of depth bombs of dynamite in Puget Sound, Wash., to destroy a quantity of liquor which had been dumped overboard recently from a smuggler's launch, while it was under pursuit, furnishes the first really satisfactory example of a useful purpose being served by these horrible instruments of destruction. Possibly the poisonous gas, in the investigation and development of which the United States Government spent \$1,000,000 last year, is to be used to smoke out bootleggers. Seriously, though, there does not seem the slightest possible legitimate excuse for the continued manufacture of this frightful weapon in face of the outspoken condemnation of it in the Four-Power Treaty.

THOUGH perhaps it is rather a hard saying, the comparison made by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, in an address to the Illinois League of Women Voters, when she likened those who refrained from going to the polls to deserters from the army in time of war, is not without an element of truth. Mrs. Park added, by way of explanation for her sweeping statement, that only 48 per cent of the women voters of America cast their ballots at the recent election. She then declared:

This country is in more danger of becoming an oligarchy from within than from without, owing to the tendency of voters not to go to the polls.

How typical of human nature that is, first of all, to work with might and main for a reform or privilege, and then, when it is obtained, to allow its benefits to be wasted through apathy and lack of interest.

ALTHOUGH compulsory vaccination against a number of diseases has been advocated with varying degrees of insistence by the medical profession for many years in different sections of the globe, similar inoculation of dogs is a comparatively new proposal. In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, however, such a scheme is projected, a writer making this explanation!

Two Japanese investigators have recently found it possible to confer immunity (against rabies) on dogs with a single injection. The method of immunization consists of a single dose of phenolized rabbis virus, and is said to have been used in certain regions in Japan with great success. . . . The method offers a promising opportunity of controlling, if not eventually eradicating, the disease. Compulsory vaccination of all dogs in localities where the disease is prevalent might readily be employed. The method should be given a trial by the public health authorities in some locality where rabies is prevalent and where the results can be properly controlled.

It is needless to add that the plan to vaccinate every dog in a community would be immensely profitable to vaccine makers and operators—but this fact, of course, would not exercise the slightest influence in making them urge this "reform."

News dispatches regarding the occurrence of the first heavy London fog this autumn call to mind the many efforts of natural scientists to combat this decidedly unpleasant weather condition. One of the latest of these has been made by the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh and is literally an adaptation of the old maxim of pouring oil on troubled waters. It appears that some of the investigators at that institute have invented a method, after five years spent in study and experiment, whereby they can spread a film of oil only 1-750th of an inch thick over water to prevent its evaporation, and it is claimed that this invention can be utilized to check the evolution of fogs. Report has it that a twenty-nine-mile stretch of the Monongahela River is to be used for further experimentation and that the authorities of the War Department are to assist in the work. If successful, it should prove an inestimable boon to city dwellers subjected to this inconvenience as well as to those endangered thereby in their travels on the water.

IT WAS not merely an idle sentiment, but solid conviction, which Herbert S. Houston voiced at a Boston meeting when he declared that American prosperity depends on the prosperity of the world. That the United States will realize this before it is too late is to be hoped beyond measure. Mr. Houston was outspoken in the arguments he brought forward supporting his contention, saying, in part:

As Mr. Taft has declared many times, "Isolation for America is impossible." Without the principle of co-operation among the nations, Europe is bound for destruction, but with a sane, solid working out of the principle she will be saved.

It is really the old, old question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" One day it will be found that the world is a unit which cannot be considered from a universal point of view except as a unit.

ACTION being taken by the university and college authorities of the Maritime Provinces of Canada and the colony of Newfoundland toward establishing one well-equipped university, to combine their higher educational institutions, focuses attention on the question of the merits and demerits of centralization in such an instance. That centralization for economy is in accordance with current opinion is evident, it being even whispered sometimes that the possible reduction of the public expenditure in the governments of the Maritime Provinces, obtainable by similarly grouping the provincial legislatures and administration services into one, would be acceptable. On the other hand, without any doubt whatever, decentralization has its advantages, and economy, after all, is not the only consideration when the bigger issues are involved. Efficiency of operation and results, in the end, constitute the ultimate toward which effort should be directed.

WHEN it is recalled that Miss Alice Robertson, who has just been defeated for re-election to Congress, was an anti-suffragist in the days before suffrage, maybe her recently expressed opinion that politics is a good thing for a woman to keep out of is simply an instance of reversion to type.